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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Accord with U.S. signed

Oil output adequate, says finance minister

By James Bachan

RIYADH, Nov. 25 — Saudi Arabian ministers Sunday gave no grounds for belief that the Kingdom will maintain its oil production at its current high level beyond the end of the year, despite the efforts of visiting U.S. Treasury delegation to gain a Saudi commitment to help balance world supply and demand.

At a joint press conference with the visiting U.S. Treasury Secretary G. William Miller, finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail said that the Kingdom's production which is running rather over 9.5 million b/d,

was adequate in the present supply and demand situation. There are no additional circumstances that justify us taking another position.

Miller said that, nevertheless, the finance minister and Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the oil minister, would keep the U.S. administration's request "under advisement."

Aba Al-Khail also confirmed that the Kingdom has not yet adopted a price strategy to take to Caracas. After a meeting Sunday morning with Yamani, Miller said that he understood that "the Saudi position will be



King Khaled

developing according to the conditions of the market."

Miller suggested that Saudi officials had placed the demand and pricing issues, back in the U.S. court. He said officials had expressed displeasure with the profits accruing to oil companies, in third-quarter.

The Carter administration's windfall profits tax, which is designed to tap company profits from deregulation of domestic oil prices, goes to the U.S. Senate this week.

Any suggestion that the Kingdom might be threatening higher prices if the tax does not go through was described as "wildly overstated" by one official in the U.S. party.

Miller did receive reassurance on the government's attitude to the administration's recent decision to block Iranian government assets in the United States, which Miller estimated at \$ 8 billion.

Aba Al-Khail said that he accepted Miller's explanation that the action was "due to exceptional circumstances and could not be a precedent for Saudi Arabia" which has lodged the bulk of its reserves in the United States.

"The Secretary's explanation was sufficient for us" Aba-Al-Khail said he added, however, that "diversification of foreign assets is a natural policy for oil producers."

Miller had said that the administration's action had been prompted by the Iranian threat to withdraw the assets and "cause chaos in the markets."

Miller and Aba-Al-Khail were speaking Sunday after the signing of a five-year extension to the Technical Cooperation Agreement, the 1974 basis for the U.S. Saudi Arabian joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, which is now supervising some 20 projects in the Kingdom. Aba Al-Khail described the joint commission as a "very important technical program and a great help toward our development goals." The two officials, who are co-chairmen of the joint commission, announced the addition of a new program of joint research between 11 American universities and the Institute of Meteorology and Arid Lands at King Abdul Aziz University.

Leaders congratulate King on end of mosque's siege

RIYADH, Nov. 25 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday began receiving cables and telephone calls from Muslim leaders congratulating him on the end of the siege at the Holy Haram in Mecca.

Ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa sent a message congratulating the King on the successful operation to liberate the mosque from the attackers who seized it Tuesday.

He also praised the "wise policy followed by the Saudi government in dealing with this corrupt and criminal group which desecrated the Holy house of God."

Earlier, the King continued to receive messages from heads of state all over the world condemning the attack and the desecration of Islam's holiest shrine.

Islamic associations, governments and newspapers throughout the world also condemned the attack and called the group which took over the mosque traitors to Islam.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen telephoned King Khaled Sunday to denounce the terrorist act.

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss sent a message to Crown Prince Fahd Saturday night denouncing the attack. It followed an earlier message from President Elias Sarkis to King Khaled calling the attack, "an ugly act."

In Lebanon, an Islamic congregation in the north denounced the attack and expressed its deep interest and concern in the events. It said it "viewed with respect and appreciation the conduct of the government to control the situation to cleanse the holy place and bring things back to normal."

In Bahrain, *Akhbar Al-Khaleej* newspaper called it a serious crime. It said, "the attackers have committed a heinous crime in the holiest place by violating it and preventing the faithful from praying in it."

In the Yemen Arab Republic, *Al-Thawrah* newspaper condemned the attack and said it was an insane act by a group of malicious infiltrators. *Al-Jamhuriya* newspaper said "this was an act of terrorism and a dangerous precedent in religious and human relationships."

The executive committee of Islamic societies and associations in Lebanon vigorously denounced the attack. It upheld the conduct of the government in handling the affair.

The Secretary General of the Federation of Muslim ulema Sheikh Abdul Hafeedh Qassem Amin sent a telegram to King Khaled condemning the attack.

The leader of the Druze community, Sheikh Muhammad Abu Shaqra and Sheikh Faisal Fakhr, leader of the Lebanese Kurd-

ish party sent similar telegrams. Jordan's Endowments Minister Kamel Sharif condemned the attack and said, "no Muslim can accept such a violation of the holy place, which God had chosen to be a refuge and a place of peace and security for the people."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a translation of a story published Sunday by the Mecca-based *Al-Nadwa* newspaper.)

MECCA, Nov. 25 — Security forces Saturday night completely cleared the Holy Haram of the intruders who attacked it Tuesday and arrested all members of the group.

Continued on back page

Yemens to block Red Sea if needed -- Abdul Ghani

London Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 25 — North and South Yemen are ready and willing to close the Bab el Mandab entrance to the Red Sea any time the interests of the Arab nation demand such a move, North Yemen's prime minister said here Sunday.

In an interview with *As-Sahaf* and *Arab News*, Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani did not specify what circumstances might justify such a move, but said his government and the one in Aden are united on the question.

"The Yemeni people have always been and will always be ready to sacrifice everything to the Arab cause, once the higher interests of the nation are threatened," he said.

He was interviewed at the end of a visit to London, the first by a prime minister of North Yemen, and said that during the visit relations between his country and the United Kingdom were discussed, and that both states considered they had made progress.

He expressed satisfaction with the visit, during which he spoke with British officials and businessmen, not only about bilateral relations but also about the political situation in the Red Sea and Gulf.

Both countries agreed on the need for peace and stability in both regions, he said. And he said he was led to understand that "a British recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people is only a matter of time."

"The British side expressed its realization that United Nations Resolution 242, which deals only with the Palestinians as refugees, is outdated," he said.

He also said that discussions between Sanaa and Aden on the question of reunification of the two Yemens is proceeding satisfactorily.

"The Yemeni people in both parts regard their unity as the highest and noblest goal,

and a first step toward Arab unity," he said.

Several government committees representing the two states have been meeting for months, he added, and their work should be finished soon.

"It will not be long before a unity plan, complete with a draft constitution, will be submitted to both governments and then to the people for ratification," he added.

North Yemen, he said, has achieved a great deal on its own, but still more needs to be done for the welfare of the people.



Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani

He said he hopes exploration currently being undertaken by Shell Oil leads to the discovery of commercial quantities of oil. The revenues from oil sales would be very valuable in aiding Sanaa's development plans, he said.

He added that relations between his country and Saudi Arabia are "nothing less than ideal. The ties of religion, language and culture have meant that the two countries enjoy very close and active cooperation."

Ghani denied, however, that his country's purchases of Soviet weapons have caused any strains in its relations with other Arab states.

Demirel's cabinet wins confidence vote

ANKARA, Nov. 25 (AP) — The minority government of Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel won a parliamentary vote of confidence Sunday.

The 450-seat assembly voted 229-208 in favor of the new government.

Demirel, who has been premier five times, was named to form a government when his predecessor, Social Democrat Bulent Ecevit, resigned after the defeat of his party in mid-term elections held Oct. 14.

Demirel's centrist Justice Party has 187 seats in the assembly, 39 short of a majority and 19 fewer than Ecevit's leftist Republican Peoples Party.

The vote of confidence was won with the support of two rightist parties, the Muslim fundamentalist National Salvation Party and the ultra-rightist Nationalist Movement Party, and several splinter groups.

In the government program he submitted to parliament last week, Demirel indicated he would follow a pro-Western foreign policy which would leave "no doubt as to its basic direction."

This predominantly Muslim nation of 45 million is a member of the NATO and an associate member of the European



Suleyman Demirel

Economic Community.

Two major problems Demirel faces are domestic: bloody political terrorism by extremists from both the left and the right, which has claimed an estimated 2,400 lives in the past two years, and a severe economic crisis.

Demirel has moved to combat terrorism with continued martial law in parts of the country and with stiff anti-terrorism legislation.

On the economic front, the

premier advocates increased production and reduced state interference in the private sector to deal inflation reaching 100 per cent, an estimated 15 per cent unemployment and shortages of many basic items.

In recent statements Demirel has warned the nation that it would take "a reasonable amount of time" to ease shortages and to stem political violence.

"I am not promising you magic," he has said.

The National Salvation Party, which has 22 assembly seats, advocates a return to Islamic ways, including abolishing interest and curtailing of women's rights. It opposes Turkey's continuing diplomatic relations with Israel and eventual full membership in the EEC and favors closer ties with the Arab and Muslim countries.

The party has lost ground, going from 49 to 23 seats after the 1977 elections.

The Nationalist Movement Party, with 17 seats, is staunchly anti-Communist. Its reputation has been marred by allegations of involvement in the bloody political terrorism.

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Carrying message for Fahd

U.K. trade secretary arrives



John Nott

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Nov. 25 — John Nott, the British Trade Secretary, arrived in Riyadh Sunday night.

He was carrying what he described as a "message of goodwill" for Crown Prince Fahd from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Nott was accompanied by a delegation from the Committee

for Middle East Trade, led by its chairman, Lord Selsdon, and made up of senior members of British firms doing business in Saudi Arabia.

Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaiman told *Al-Jazirah* Sunday that Nott's is the first visit to the Kingdom by a secretary of state from the Conservative government, and that he would meet businessmen and chambers of commerce.

Nott said in a statement before leaving Britain that he intended to discuss the Third Five-Year Plan. He would also visit the Saudi-British Economic Cooperation Office in Riyadh, which is responsible for government-to-government assistance.

"Already there are well over 100 Saudi-British joint ventures," he said, "mainly connected with the construction industry but engineering, agriculture and manufacturing are also represented."

"Saudi Arabia is now the U.K.'s largest market outside Western Europe and the U.S. In 1978 the U.K. exported goods valued at £ 786 million. Imports from Saudi Arabia to the United Kingdom, mainly crude oil, were £ 870 million, indicating a small deficit on our trade with Saudi Arabia. The latest available figures are for January to September 1979 and show U.K. exports to Saudi Arabia at £ 667 million and imports from Saudi Arabia at £ 744 million.



AGREEMENT, Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaihi (sitting fourth from left) signs the final agreement on a methanol plant to be built by the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation in Jubail in a joint venture with a Japanese consortium.

Algosaihi speaks on coordination

Six joint Gulf ventures under study

RIYADH, Nov. 25 (SPA) — The Gulf Organization for Industrial Consultancy in Doha is considering setting up six ventures by the entire Gulf, Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaihi said Sunday.

He said that coordination among Gulf countries in all fields had become a tangible reality and was getting deeper and deeper every day. He told the Qatari news agency that there were several bilateral, trilateral and quadrilateral joint industrial ventures now under discussion by the countries of the area, an example of close industrial cooperation among

Gulf states.

He went on to say that the Kingdom was carefully following up industrial activities in the Gulf and coordinating with Gulf officials to avoid any duplication or needless competition.

He said that the difference in the industrial sphere between the Second Five-year Plan and the Third was that the necessary infrastructure for industry will have been completed and that

the present industrial zones will have been developed with improved services, for the establishment of new factories and plants with integrated services.

He added that industrial zones in Jubail and Yanbu will also have been completed, ready for private industry. He said that Saudi Arabian industry will improve in both quantity and quality and that the number of plants will increase from 1,000 now to 1,500 by 1985.

Saudi Comment

By Ibrahim Al-Dualej

Al-Medina

We were gratified to see the unanimous support given to us by the Muslim countries and people in the world, and by their unstinting condemnation of the attack on the Holy Haram.

Muslims all over the world have been quick to denounce the outrageous attack on the holiest place in Islam. They included heads of state, societies and ordinary people who were shocked to hear of the attack by a criminal band of renegades which violated all the principles of Islam.

This sympathy and solidarity shows that the Islamic world is firmly united and that if anything untoward should happen to any part of it the rest will react. This is the unique spirit of Islam.

By Abdul Fatah Jizani

Al-Nadwa

For the first time in the history of Islam no prayers have been held in the Holy Haram, even Friday prayers. This is because a renegade group of criminals dared to attack the holy place and commit sacrilege inside it.

These criminals tried to shake our belief, distract the authorities and drive a wedge in the body politic of the nation. They sought to spread ideas that are at variance with Islamic principles and tenets, create dissension and wreak havoc and anxiety.

But since these attempts were not based on sound principles they were bound to fail, since God has promised Muslims victory in their fight against deviation.

We must tell the evil doers that the authorities will not have mercy on them. Their crime was most heinous and they will be punished according to the dictates of the Sharia. This says that those who fight God and his Prophet and wreak havoc on earth shall be killed, crucified or will have their legs and hands cut off or shall be banished.

The unanimous condemnation by Muslim peoples and governments and their expression of shock and alarm at the crime has convinced us that the Islamic world will remain firm as long as it adheres to its religion and uphold its principles.

Muslim youth assembly to meet on S. America

JEDDAH, Nov. 25 — The Council of the General Secretariat of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth is to meet in Riyadh next month to discuss a report on Islam in South America.

The report was prepared by Dr. Ahmad Bahifzullah, the general secretary of the assembly according to *Al-Riyadh* newspaper Sunday. The meeting will also set an agenda and select the date and place of the fifth international meeting of the assembly, and discuss activities since June and plans and programs for the next two years.

The meeting will be attended by Dr. Al Amin Muhammad Osman, the assembly's delegate in Europe, Yusuf Al-Azem, its representative in the Arab World, Anwar Ibrahim, its representative

in Asia, Dr. Abdullah Jibreel Owikan, its representative in Africa, Muhammad Yacob Mirza, the assembly's representative in North and South America, the General Secretary of the World Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, the General Secretary of Higher Committee for Islamic Guidance of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Abdullah Nasif, rector of King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, Dr. Fahd Al-Dukhayyal, acting rector of the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran, Dr. Abdul Hameed Abu Sulaiman, the former general secretary of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, Dr. Ahmad Bahifzullah, general secretary and assistant secretary general Dr. Ahmad Totanji.

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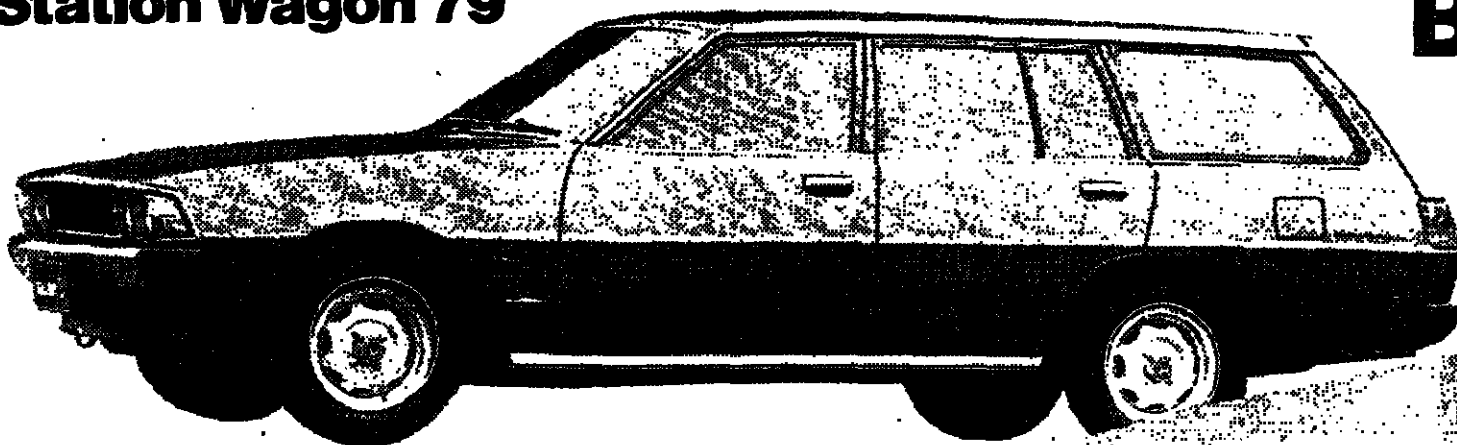
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Over next five years

Ambassador sees U.S. trade boom

By Dave Kaiser
Houston Bureau

MIAMI, Nov. 25 — Trade between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. could double during the next five years, Sheikh Faisal Alhegelan, Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United States, recently told businessmen at a seminar here.

Any increases in commerce will be dependent on over-all relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Akins to speak

RIYADH, Nov. 25 (SPA) — Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins will give a lecture at Riyadh University's conference hall in the Administrative Building Tuesday, *Energy Prospects*.

both on a business and social level," Alhegelan explained. "The long term headway which has been taking place has been reflected in the latest trade figures and we predict that the trends shown there will double again during the next five years."

As an example, Alhegelan indicated that during the past eight years trade between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. has gone up from \$500 million to \$5 billion, with over-all trade figures for the same period only doubling from \$5 to \$10 billion. He forecast a 20 per cent a year increase for each year for the next five years.

Our Third Five Year Plan will provide important new realities and development opportunities for American businessmen," he said. "It will be important for

American businesses to prepare to be competitive and seek worthwhile, meaningful relationships with Saudi Arabia on both a public and private basis."

Saudi Arabia was described by Alhegelan as a growing country which is now making larger purchases from France, West Germany and Italy. He said that a new business relationship is also being developed with a number of South American countries.

The Kingdom is obtaining American goods and services from all 50 states, from both large metropolitan areas and small towns," Alhegelan said. "This business includes everyone from the large construction firm, manufacturing companies and modest sized firms and individuals."

We have been doing very wide trade with countries all over. The whole world is a big super-market and Saudi Arabia is well placed in the middle."

Alhegelan said that business between the Kingdom and the United States began during World War II and that ever since Saudi Arabia has been this nation's largest customer.

With the advent of the Third Five Year Plan, America will have to emphasize its capabilities to create and produce," Alhegelan said. "Economic opportunities are now developing for more basic goods, commercial goods and all commerce."

Saudi Arabia now has over \$20 million in contracts available for goods, services and products, and Alhegelan indicated that there will be a long-term need for goods and services related to defense, education and health care.

There are major possibilities for U.S. businesses which are obtainable with close teamwork over a wide area," he said.

Youth Welfare officials meet Morocco team

RIYADH, Nov. 25 (SPA) — A Moroccan delegation led by Minister of Youth Abdul Hafeez Al-Qadri held talks here Sunday with officials of the Presidency of Youth Welfare.

Osman Al-Saad, the vice-president of Youth Welfare, who led the Saudi Arabian side, said after the meeting that they discussed preparations for Morocco to host the Sixth Arab Games in 1981 and the Mediterranean Games in 1983. They discussed any assistance Morocco might need.

Poultry farms licenses given

RIYADH, Nov. 25 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh Sunday issued licenses for three experimental poultry farms here and in Mubara and Huraymla villages. The farms, which will be financed partly by the Agricultural Credit Bank, will cost SR35.5 million. They will produce over 100,000 chickens and 40 million eggs a year.

"Trade and finance in Saudi Arabia currently provides over three-quarter of a million jobs with the Kingdom now providing more than one-tenth of all United States oil imports."

We estimate that this oil heats over two million American homes, fuels 15 million vehicles and employs over 40 million Americans who directly benefit from this relationship with Saudi Arabia," he said. "There is no doubt that oil will always be needed for a variety of products. However, it must be remembered that other replenishable sources of energy have to be developed as soon as possible."

The Kingdom has been subsidizing the international oil economy for a number of years, Alhegelan said. A low price of \$18 a barrel has been maintained, while a much higher price could be obtained on the open market.

It is questionable how long we can continue to subsidize the market. A lot of producers have been pricing their oil at about \$23 a barrel, while on the spot market it has been selling for as much as \$45 per barrel," he said. "Our lower price means that we are subsidizing the market at a rate of \$5 per barrel and this can not continue forever."

Alhegelan said that it would be necessary in the near future for the United States to provide more initiative on other than business fronts to continue the development of favorable relationships with Saudi Arabia.

He pledged the Kingdom's loyalty to OPEC and predicted that the Third Five Year Plan will highlight a new era of development for the Kingdom, saying that it will result in a lot of business and American firms could form a better bond of relationships on all levels.



AMBASSADOR: Sheikh Faisal Alhegelan, the Kingdom's ambassador to Washington, at the Miami seminar.

Saudi helps set up university of Islam planned for Chicago

By a Staff Writer
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — A Saudi Arabian completing his doctoral research in the United States has given 12,000 books and journals to the planned university of Islam in Chicago.

In a brochure announcing plans for the new university, the institute credited Professor Munir Ahmad Al-Kadi with donating 12,000 of the 14,000 volumes for the recently created Al-Faisal Library.

The library, which was established in June, now holds works on Islamic studies, economics, political science, history, geography and literature, the brochure said. The library is one of the main steps in the institute's plan to open a fully-accredited university of Islam in Chicago by 1981.

The brochure said the institute is now busy planning. When the university opens, it hopes to have three areas of study: humanities and social sciences, finance and business administration and science and technology.

In announcing its plans, the institute said the proposed university will be dedicated to "moral and academic excellence." While maintaining a broad secular base, the brochure said the Holy Koran will provide moral and rational guidance for the academic program.

The pamphlet also said that the course studies will explore the Islamic rationals for socio-economic, cultural, legal and technological systems.

Literacy schools planned for Hasa

HASA, Nov. 25 (SPA) — Hasa Social Development Center is setting up schools in Tarf, Sabbat and Saffar villages to eradicate female illiteracy and teach household skills. Over 120 women will learn how to read, write, cook and sew during the seven-month course.

The Director of the Center, Khalifa Al-Naim, said that the center had already opened three kindergartens in Jafr, Markaz and Fodoul, in which 320 children of both sexes were enrolled.

WEATHER

It will remain fine during the day and cool at night, especially in the northern region, and the western and south-western highlands. There will be a slight rise in temperature in the western and north-western regions.

Winds will mostly be light and variable.

Seas will be calm to light.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	32	21	Jizan	33	23
Jeddah	25	09	Wajh	28	17
Riyadh	27	13	Turaif	24	09
Dhahran	28	13	Arar	24	08
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Israelis march against Begin's settlement policy

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (Agencies) — Several thousand peace campaigners blocked traffic near the Jerusalem home of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Saturday in protest at his government's policy of encouraging Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

They had walked in torchlight procession to Begin's residence after a demonstration in a city park.

The demonstrators, supporters of the Peace Now Movement, carried a coffin marked: "Here lies the Israel-Egypt peace treaty" and shouted slogans accusing Jewish settlements in the West Bank of endangering peace.

After shouting slogans calling on Begin to resign, the demonstrators later moved to Begin's office where they said they planned to remain until Sunday's cabinet session which was due to discuss West Bank settlement plans.

The demonstrators complained that the government's settlement program, which could cost \$5 billion over several years, contradicted new austerity measures introduced last week to slash government spending and bring the triple-figure inflation rate under control.

Since Israel's peace treaty with Egypt last year, the Begin government has approved extensive Jewish settlement in areas of the occupied territories heavily populated by Palestinians.

Security sources reported isolated cases of stone-throwing and small demonstrations on the West Bank Saturday, in protest at the detention and possible expulsion of Nabulus Mayor Bassam Al-Shakaa.

Police said three Jewish passengers traveling through the area in cars and buses were slightly wounded by stones and broken glass. Shakaa has been given three days to appeal to a military review board against his proposed deportation for alleged remarks supporting a Palestinian commando attack. If his appeal is rejected, the mayor can then apply to the High Court of Justice.

In the meantime, Begin has apparently dropped an idea for a cabinet declaration proclaiming that Israel does not consider the West Bank as occupied territory, government officials said Sunday.

Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor said Begin raised no proposal for a cabinet policy statement on the West Bank at Sunday's meeting. Other officials said any such statement could be prejudicial to Israel's agreement in the Camp David accords to negotiate the final status of the West Bank after a five-year transition period of Palestinian self-rule.

Officials said Begin considered a policy statement on the West Bank to appease the rightwing settlement movement, Gush Emunim, which demands legislation allowing Israel to expropriate private Arab land for settlements.

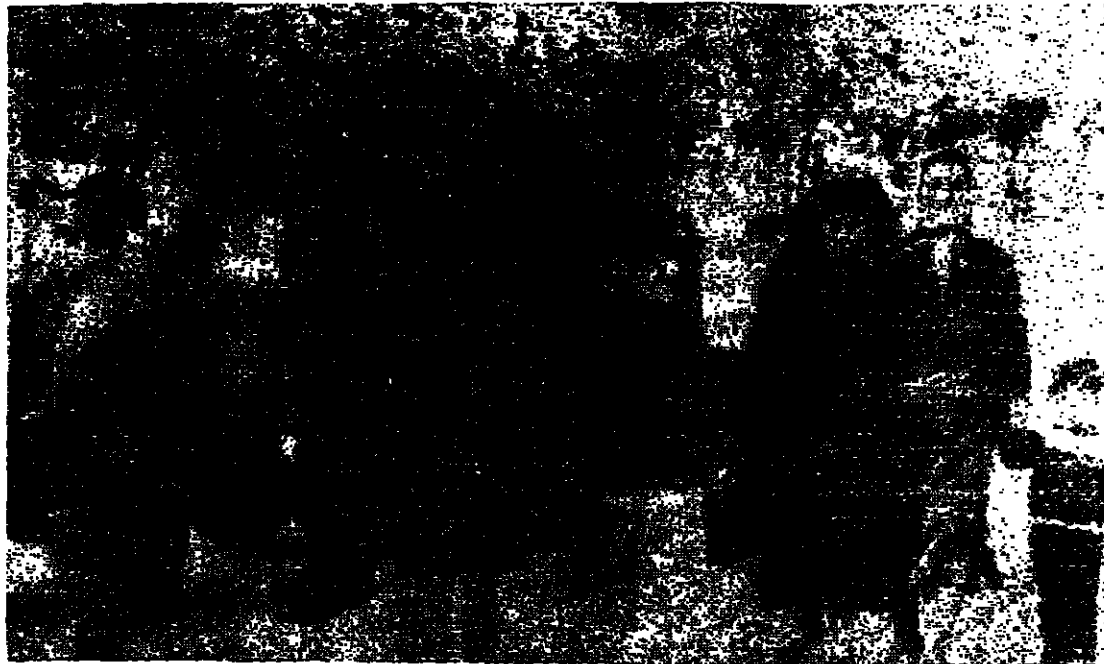
Numeiri, U.S. congressmen confer on mutual relations

KHARTOUM, Nov. 25 (R) — President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan Saturday discussed Middle East peace efforts and mutual relations between Sudan and the United States with a congressional delegation, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said.

The delegation, led by Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed

Services Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives, arrived here Friday on a three-day visit.

The delegation also discussed military relations between Sudan and U.S. with Sudanese first Vice-President and Defense Minister Gen. Abdul-Magid Hamid Khalil.



NABLUS SCENE: This scene of two Palestinian women and a child passing armed Israeli soldiers is becoming common as Israeli troops patrol the streets of Nablus in the occupied West Bank to prevent riots after the detention and possible expulsion of Nabulus Mayor Bassam Al-Shakaa.

First financial benefit for Egypt Israel withdraws from Alma field

TEL AVIV, Nov. 25 (AP) — Israeli forces formally withdrew on Sunday from yet another sector of the Sinai Peninsula, the oil-rich gulf of Suez, and Israel entered a new era of buying oil from Egypt.

The cost of the petroleum deal — at least \$350 million a year — overshadowed the positive side of normal business relations between Egypt and the Jewish state. Israeli newspapers mourned the end of the "black gold" and called the loss of Israel's only substantial petroleum source the "most far-reaching and most dangerous" sacrifice, in the words of the *Maariv* newspaper.

Egypt's flag was raised in a brief military ceremony at an airfield, and Egypt regained control of 865 square miles of desert, some 2,500 bedouin tribesmen and a splendid scuba-diving area at Ras Muhammad. But the offshore oil field called Alma near the southern tip of the peninsula was the most important part of the package.

In taking over the field of 12 wells, Egypt receives its first financial benefit from the Israel-Egypt peace treaty. In January Israeli forces will withdraw from the Central Sinai mountain passes called Gidi and Mitla which are of great military importance for the control of the peninsula.

At their last summit in September, President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed that Egypt would sell Israel two million tons, or about 15 million barrels, of oil annually. This is equal to the capacity of the Alma wells and represents 25 per cent of Israel's

petroleum consumption. The United States, in a move to bolster Israel's confidence, also agreed to guarantee Israel's oil supply for 15 years if it becomes impossible to buy on the world market. The exact price Israel will pay for Egyptian oil hasn't been publicized.

Egypt barred from news pool panel

BELGRADE, Nov. 25 (AP) — Arab states assisted by radical members of the nonaligned news agencies Pool, succeeded Saturday in blocking the election of Egypt into the powerful coordinating committee after failing to oust Egypt from the Pool membership. The three-day conference of the Pool was marred by a conflict between Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization after the PLO had demanded Egypt's expulsion from the Pool.

N.Yemen premier touring Scotland

EDINBURGH, Nov. 25 (R) — North Yemen Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani traveled north to Scotland Saturday after two days of talks with British Premier Margaret Thatcher and senior government officials. Abdul Ghani is the first North Yemeni premier to visit Britain since Britain recognized the Sanaa government in 1970.

Aide denies arms on Libyan ship

RABAT, Nov. 25 (R) — A spokesman for the Libyan and Spanish Fishing Company (Lispafish) has denied that the company's vessel *Libda* was carrying arms when intercepted by a Moroccan naval patrol off the Western Sahara earlier this month. Manuel Santana, deputy director of Lispafish, a joint Libyan-Spanish venture registered in Tripoli, said the *Libda* and its crew of 14 were on their way from Las Palmas in the Canary Islands to Nouadhibou in Mauritania.

Zia supports U.N. meeting on Iran-U.S.

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 25 (R) — President Zia-ul-Haq has given full support to Iran's request for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the grounds that it would help defuse the tension in U.S.-Iranian relations.

Anxiety

A government statement said a letter had been sent to U.N. Secretary Kurt Waldheim saying: "The government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been following with mounting anxiety the rising tension between the United States and Iran."

On Friday President Jimmy Carter said Iran would face extremely grave consequences if it refused to release 49 Americans who have been held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

The students holding the embassy have refused to free the Americans unless the deposed Shah is returned to Iran from the United States and have said they would kill their captives if the U.S. attempted any military action to free them.

Carter has sent a naval task force to take up position near Iranian waters and all three branches of Iran's armed forces are on alert.

Urgent meeting

Iran called for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council last week, alleging U.S. aggression.

Sunday's Pakistani statement said that as brotherly neighbor of Iran, Pakistan could not remain indifferent to the prospect of force being used by the United States.

A member of Zia's military cabinet has meanwhile said he considered last week's evacuation of about 400 Americans from Pakistan to be an "over-reaction."

Gen. Mujib Ur Rahman, at a press conference for American reporters, expressed his sorrow for last Wednesday's attack on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad in which two American servicemen were killed and the mission burned to the ground.

Explaining the delay by Pakistani forces in relieving the 80 Americans who were trapped in the burning embassy he said: "If indiscriminate force had been used then the whole country might have been set on fire."

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DIVISIONS IN IRAN

Reason says that the American-Iranian crisis has to end peacefully. The alternative is too horrible to contemplate. Nothing short of a war between the two countries, with all that this entails to world economy in general and to the Gulf in particular.

But the rational view cannot but feel belied by the dangerous drift of events. Iranian escalations have been matched by American ones. Now the American fleet is sailing towards Iran, while Ayatollah Khomeini threatens to have the hostages killed the moment the Americans mount an attempt to rescue them.

Carter will be under pressure, once the fleet is in position, to match deed to gesture. For his part, Khomeini will not be able to climb down. Too much of his regime's prestige depends now on the wrangle about the hostages.

While the American demand is quite simple: the return of the hostages, the Iranian position has varied to the point of confusion. It ranged from a demand for the repatriation of the Shah and his property, to that of returning the property by itself, to even merely that the Shah should leave the United States.

On the one hand, the confusion might stem simply from the Western media's inability to understand the Iranian situation. But, on the other, there is a more dangerous indication that the confusion reflects divisions within the Ayatollah's entourage on the best way out of the crisis.

This has caused the successive, seemingly quite unconnected, series of changes in the Iranian view. While Khomeini is unarguably capable of imposing his will on his lieutenants, the fact remains that these could still at various times gain exclusive access to his ear.

It is here, within the Iranian ruling circle, that the fate of the hostages is being decided. And it is only when the Ayatollah shows definite inclination to one of the competing groups around him that this fate will become clear.

SUMMIT ACHIEVEMENTS

As the curtains go down on the tenth Arab summit in Tunis, the question to be asked is the extent of its success in meeting the challenges it was convened to overcome.

That it was a success no one can deny. It was no mean achievement, given the several issues which separate many of the anti-Camp David side, that the summit was convened at all. Further, an initial reading of the joint final statement together with the several public resolutions gives an encouraging impression.

The participants themselves were quite ready to declare their satisfaction regarding the results. King Hussein of Jordan for instance said that a great deal was achieved. President Assad of Syria said agreement was unanimous. President Hussein of Iraq said that each and every Arab ought to be proud of the resolution passed. Many others chimed in with similar sentiments.

It was significant that, on South Lebanon, both the Palestinian and Lebanese sides appeared satisfied with the summit's formula on the question of the South. There certainly were none of the signs of tension that marked them as the question was discussed.

It was learned that the summit obtained a secret pledge from the Palestine Liberation Organization to cease conducting operations against Israel from the South. In return, its right to armed presence in the area was conceded. The Lebanese side obtained endorsement of its effort to extend and consolidate its authority in the area.

These signs come, as it were, from the summit's surface. Most of its work was done in secret, and it will be some time before one is in a position to render a real account of its success or failure. Yet these surface signs, one must admit, are not unpromising.

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from the November edition of *Military Review*, an American magazine specializing in military topics and their relationships to the civilian world. The authors, Lt. Cols. John A. Berry and Jay C. Mamford and Capt. Roy E. Smith, are all serving U.S. officers.

IT IS EASY, after the fall, to view the overthrow of the Shah of Iran as predictable or even inevitable. But to many Westerners, the memory of the bewilderment and confusion over the events of the autumn and winter of 1978 still lingers.

Before this upheaval, it had seemed that the Shah's position was too strong for any conceivable challenge. He had overcome or suppressed every previous opponent during his 37 years on the throne. His army was the largest and best equipped in the Persian Gulf region. His country occupied a strategic position on the Persian Gulf and enjoyed strong US support as a reliable regional peace keeper. With \$20 billion annual income from oil exports, there seemed to be enough for everyone in the difficult transition years to modernization.

Perhaps most reassuring, as the crisis grew, was the perception that the Shah's chief opponent was virtually unknown to outsiders. Newsweek's cover for Ayatollah Khomeini expressed it succinctly: "Iran's Mystery Man."

Now, with the clarity of hindsight, it seems obvious that the Shah's power base had been crumbling for several years. The events of 1978 and early 1979 reflect a widely popular revolution with roots deep in Shiite Islam and the dynamics of political modernization. In the post World War II era, there have been few national revolutions to equal this one in terms of genuine internal participation and motivation.

These assertions may not be self evident, however. They and others like them will be debated for years to come. In fact, the debate is well underway with the popular pastime of asking, "Who lost Iran?" Current partisan exchanges between administration spokesmen and critics are seen as largely irrelevant, because any foreign role—either US or Soviet—is secondary to the massive, if initially largely ignored, internal wrenchings that marked Iran under the Shah.

In no other Middle East nation save Atatürk's Turkey has an autocratic leader so aggressively implemented an extensive policy of modernization, with its inherent hazards of social disequilibrium. The well-known symptoms of too rapid modernization were everywhere evident. They could be seen in the dislocation of rural populations to urban centers unable to absorb them, and in the growth of an educated middle class which sought, but did not receive, the full fruits of a secular state. They could be observed in the growing hostility between ruling elites and traditional religious leaders, fueled by the Shah's secular reforms.

But Iran was not challenged only by these "normal" adjuncts of the modernizing process. Compounding the problem was a recalcitrant elite, rejecting needed reforms of political institutions to parallel the ongoing economic and social changes.

Perhaps a more detailed look at five representative groups of religious elites, peasants, students, merchants and the middle class will serve to describe the forces at work in the upheaval which overtook Iran and ended the monarchy.

It is a common error made by many Western observers to refuse to grant to religion in other societies any role beyond the rather perfunctory position which religion holds in our own. Understanding the Iranian case, however, requires a realization that Islam is a church state. In Islam, religion is an all encompassing concept where church and state are never separated—at least in the ideal. Islam permeates nearly every facet of personal daily life. In such a system, the religious leaders ensure that the state aids the people in building a society reflecting the holy law of the Koran.

Despite this deeply embedded cultural norm, the Pahlavi dynasty of the Shah and his father actively sought to suppress the religious establishment. Techniques included increased, but incomplete, control over religious endowments; appointment of "politically reliable" men to religious positions in the holy shrines; and censorship of religious literature. Added to these were physical disruption of religious gatherings and arrest, imprisonment and exile of many religious leaders.

But the Shah's suppression was incomplete. It had to stop short of abolishing the Shiite faith. Nor could he completely control the tithes and alms that passed through the hands of the religious leaders into a grass roots social welfare system. This system ensured continued political and social influence for the religious leaders. The government's policies did, however, make of the religious elite an implacable foe. It was around this foe that a disparate group of factions coalesced in the winter of 1978-79.

The much heralded land reform program of 1963 dispersed some 75 percent of the useful land to peasant families. While the program initially held great promise, administrative and planning errors, combined with subsequent heavy migration to the cities, undermined the program. Later, the shift to industrial and military developmental priorities brought ruin to the agricultural sector. The result was alienation of the peasant. This was added to the enmity of the traditional landed aristocracy which had lost its properties and attendant social status in the land reforms.

Iran's student population totals nearly 10 million. This figure includes 100,000 university and 500,000 secondary-school students. By sheer numbers alone, Iran's students represented a potentially formidable opposition force to the Shah.

Iran's student population totals nearly 10 million. This figure includes 100,000 university and 500,000 secondary-school students. By sheer numbers alone, Iran's students represented a potentially formidable opposition force to the Shah.

Newspapers Sunday led with the Holy Haram incident, with some reporting that the King has placed the matter before the religious scholars for an Islamic verdict on the perpetrators, and others mentioning worldwide support for the Kingdom's effort in protecting the lives of the worshippers and clearing the Grand Mosque from sacrilege. *Al-Nadwa* reported in its lead story that the Holy Haram has been purged of the criminals who have been arrested by the security forces.

All the newspapers gave a front-page play to the religious decree (fatwa) on the criminal assault on the Grand Mosque and the universal condemnation of the heinous crime perpetrated on the Holy Haram.

Qhaz said in a front-page story

The students had been caught in the revolution of rising expectations. They became increasingly frustrated by their perceptions of a slow pace of economic and social modernization. They were angry with the country's obsolete school system and with the shortage of adequate career opportunities following graduation. Consequently, they were susceptible to radicalism. Many joined leftist Iranian groups which were using terrorism to topple the Shah. Along with the religious elites, they became the most visible of the Shah's opposition groups in 1978.

The fourth important group is the traditional merchants, often referred to as the bazaaris. In Iran, the bazaar is an important place for social interaction and political discussion. The economic influence of the merchants of the bazaar had historically given them social and political power as well.

But the Shah's modernization efforts had also helped to create a conflicting new class of Westernized businessmen. The commercial activities and government influence of this new class of businessmen had drastically eroded the economic power of the bazaaris over the past 20 years. Thus, the bazaaris came to resent not only the new businessmen but the Shah as well.

The bazaaris have had close ties with the religious leaders for centuries, and the two groups were mutually dependent. Before the government took over the school system, the sons of the bazaaris were educated in religious schools largely financed by the bazaaris. The bazaaris tended to pursue their economic interests behind the cloak of Islam. At the same time, much of the influence of the religious elites was based in the bazaar. These two groups were natural allies—with a common opponent.

The loss of support of the final group—the professional secular middle class—proved fatal to the Shah's regime. Any modernizer can expect the traditional sectors to be disquieted by secular and land reforms. Such has always been the case. But the Shah had a modernizing, secular, growing middle class which, it was argued, would provide stability and legitimacy through effective government output. The Shah made an ultimately deadly error when he failed to provide this group with the value positions that would have sustained their loyalty.



What this group demanded, and the Shah did not grant, was a liberalized political system in which their voices would be heard. They complained about uncontrolled inflation, about a one-party political system and about the growing oppressiveness of the Shah's secret police. They chafed at rejection of their demands for freedom of speech and press and the corruption of the royal family and government officials. Conditions became intolerable to this pivotal class which ultimately concluded that the Shah had become a hindrance to Iranian modernization and had to go.

In retrospect, the opposition to the Shah ranged across a broad spectrum of Iranian society. Each of these five groups held grievances against the Shah. But, in opposing him independently, their efforts had come to little avail. By 1978, however, the groups were able to unify with the single aim of deposing the Shah.

In doing so, the groups united under the leadership and organization of Ayatollah Khomeini. Khomeini had been expelled from Iran for his role in an earlier period of violence in 1963. First from Iraq, and then, in the fall of 1978, from France. Khomeini was free to speak openly against the Shah. By late 1978, he was able to rally virtually all the opposition groups to his call for the common goal of removing the Shah.

His organization was the Shiite religious network in Iran. Without other anticipated outlets such as a free press, political parties or student organizations, the religious network provided the only truly national informal organization for opposition to the Shah. Consequently, the religious elite became the umbrella under which the social opposition groups could organize.

Once unified, these groups pursued their political demands more effectively. At first, they insisted that the Shah rule as a constitutional monarch, with an independent prime minister and parliament. Later, as the crisis of 1978 expanded, they demanded the Shah's total abdication, as well as freedom of speech, press and political association; release of political prisoners; and an end to torture, exile and corruption.

To achieve these demands, they engaged in

demonstrations, strikes, terrorism and, finally, open rebellion. Especially crippling to the Iranian economy were strikes by oil workers. By December 1978, oil exports were shut off completely along with the attendant \$20 billion annual income.

How did the Shah respond to his opposition? As the crisis developed, he had a basic choice between more repression or more liberalization. Throughout 1978, he vacillated between these two extremes.

The event that marked the beginning of the end for the Shah occurred in January 1978. Early that month, the government lashed out at Ayatollah Khomeini in an article reportedly written by the Shah's minister of court, Amir Abbas Hoveida. Approved by the Shah, and printed in a semi-official Teheran newspaper, the article was designed to discredit Khomeini and hence reduce his influence. But Iranians outside the governing elite perceived it as an attack on the Islamic faith. The same day as the article appeared, riots erupted in the holy city of Qom, and contagious violence rolled through the country.

Initially, the Shah reacted to these outbreaks of violence by using his military forces and police to repress opposition demonstrators. A number of religious leaders were either imprisoned or exiled. In spite of these repressive measures, the violence continued.

By mid-1978, the Shah began to redirect his approach and sought conciliation with the moderate, nonreligious opposition. He dismissed General Nematollah Nassiri who for 12 years had served as the head of SAVAK, Iran's National Intelligence and Security Organization. He promised to put an end to the torture of political prisoners. He sounded out the National Front, a remnant of the party headed by leftist Prime Minister Muhammad Mosaddegh, ousted in 1953 after a showdown with the Shah, in order to gauge its interest in operating as a formal political party. These overtures did not appease the Shah's opponents.

By August 1978, he was forced to re-evaluate his campaign against the religious opposition. He dismissed Prime Minister Amouzgar and replaced him with Jafar Sharif-Emami, a devout Muslim and chairman of the Iranian Senate. Sharif-Emami



closed down the country's gambling casinos, abolished the post of Minister of State for Women's Affairs, lifted press censorship and released a half-dozen religious leaders who had been imprisoned.

In spite of these overtures, the violence continued. In Paris, Khomeini declared in early November that "the Shah must go." In a message televised to the country, the Shah responded: "Your revolutionary message has been heard... I commit myself to make up for past mistakes, to fight corruption and injustice, and to carry out free elections." He then pledged to meet all of the demands of the opposition except for his own abdication.

That Shah's opposition interpreted this pledge as the final evidence of his vulnerability and, in savage rioting, pressed even harder for their demands. The Shah also asked for the resignation of his new prime minister, Sharif-Emami, and, on 6 November, appointed a military government under General Gholam Reza Azhari, the armed forces' chief of staff. This shift in government ended the brief experiment with liberalization and began a new attempt at stronger rule.

The holy month of Muharram began 1 December. Fearing new outbreaks of violence, the government banned public gatherings, and Azhari said that any violations would be dealt with harshly. Nevertheless, crowds of protesters ignored the ban. In January 1979, in a final move to mollify his critics, the Shah convinced Shahpur Bakhtiari, one of his outspoken critics and a prominent member of the National Front, to become prime minister.

Bakhtiari's civilian government replaced the short-lived military government of General Azhari. Bakhtiari was not, and had no intention of becoming, a puppet of the Shah. He accepted the appointment only on the condition that the Shah leave the country. In turn, the Shah still hoped that Bakhtiari would be able to head a regency council which would enable his son, Crown Prince Reza, eventually to assume the throne.

Bakhtiari promised to end martial law, release all political prisoners, abolish SAVAK, speed up corruption trials and consult with the religious leaders on the legislation and execution of laws. For his acceptance of the Shah's appointment, the National

Front expelled Bakhtiari from the organization, and, in Paris, Khomeini branded the Bakhtiari government as "illegal" because it was appointed by the Shah.

On 16 January, the Shah and his empress left Iran, first for Egypt, then Morocco and subsequently the Bahamas. On 1 February, Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Iran after 15 years in exile. Thus, the Shah's reign ended without abdication.

Iran's army has not been ignored in this analysis. Throughout 1978, the military was described as the final arbiter of power in Iran. It was said that the Shah's political survival depended on the Loyalty of the armed forces. As the situation deteriorated, many anticipated that the military might stage a coup to restore order and protect the throne.

Two factors hindered any move by the military. First, there was little or no horizontal communication among the services or branches of each service. The Shah had structured his military forces in this manner to prevent them from becoming a personal threat, and this centralization of power impeded any coordinated military move to come to his defense.

Additionally, although the Shah commanded the allegiance of top-ranking officers, there were hints of disaffection among middle and lower ranking military personnel, especially as Khomeini's influence grew and the Islamic nature of his program found widespread support. Thus, if senior officers considered staging a coup to keep Khomeini out of power, they may have been deterred by evidence that many soldiers would not follow them in a move that certainly would have led to violence against and repression of large elements of the population.

In the end, the military elite accepted events as they transpired. On 15 January 1979, the chief of staff publicly pledged that there would be no military coup. Later, in mid-February when fighting broke out between air force personnel loyal to Khomeini and the Shah's elite Imperial Guard, the army command declared its neutrality in the country's dispute.

The stunning disintegration of the armed forces that followed this declaration exceeds the scope of this article. Much is conjecture at this time, for nearly all of the senior generals who could explain it have passed before revolutionary firing squads.

Even though the primary causes of the political upheaval in Iran were internal, events were not occurring in a vacuum, uninfluenced by external forces. A brief look at Soviet and US involvement is instructive at this point.

Moscow has had a historical interest in Iran dictated by the latter's location as a southern border state with access to warm seas. Additionally, Iran's role as an energy source for the capitalist West had encouraged massive US involvement and presence which, in turn, was perceived as a threat to the USSR. That could not go unchallenged. Soviet response included a number of KGB (Committee of State Security) espionage efforts involving high-ranking Iranian army officers, foreign-backed terrorism and a call from the Iranian Communist Party (Tudeh) for an Islamic-Marxist common front against the Shah. While these actions are suggestive of a Soviet campaign to destabilize Iran, they are not viewed as the cause of the Shah's fall but, rather, as examples of Soviet exploitation of basically pre-existing conditions.

As for the US role, it is tempting to focus on Washington's largely tactical responses in the Shah's final weeks. More appropriate, however, is an investigation of the US role in the evolving conditions which led to this last winter's upheaval. When this approach is used, three conclusions seem evident:

- * The massive US military sales had the unintended result of contributing to economic dislocations, to include weakening of the agricultural sector and the attendant alienation of the peasant.
- * The largely unquestioned acceptance of the Shah's justifications for use of coercion did little to encourage the political liberalization that could have secured the support of the middle class.
- * When the situation became critical, US presidential declarations of personal support for the Shah were tied to calls for liberalization. This signaled to the local opposition a perceived equivocation in US backing of the monarchy.
- * It could be argued that US policy in Iran was faulty and exacerbated the situation. It may even be pointed out that US actions in this time of crisis were used by opposition groups as rallying points. This is not to say that the United States was the prime actor in the fall. The search for the basic underlying causes holds one firmly in Iran itself, and not in Moscow or Washington.

The following conclusions can be made concerning the fall of the Shah of Iran:

- * The Shah's opposition was able to unite temporarily in 1978 under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini and the religious elites.
- * When open revolution broke out in 1978, the Shah vacillated throughout the year between repression and liberalization. Overconfidence because of his successes in the past and isolated from feedback, he did not act until it was too late. When he did act, his attempts to placate the opposition failed.
- * Events showed that the Shah could not stay in power by depending solely on military support and use of the state's coercive organs. What was missing was a modernized political structure which would provide more meaningful participation to the newly active groups in society.
- * By January 1979, nothing short of his departure would satisfy the opposition, and the Shah had no choice but to leave the country.

saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday led with the Holy Haram incident, with some reporting that the King has placed the matter before the religious scholars for an Islamic verdict on the perpetrators, and others mentioning worldwide support for the Kingdom's effort in protecting the lives of the worshippers and clearing the Grand Mosque from sacrilege. *Al-Nadwa* reported in its lead story that the Holy Haram has been purged of the criminals who have been arrested by the security forces.

All the newspapers gave a front-page play to the religious decree (fatwa) on the criminal assault on the Grand Mosque and the universal condemnation of the heinous crime perpetrated on the Holy Haram.

Qhaz said in a front-page story

the holiest of holy places on earth to achieve their base objectives."

It added that the leaders of this country will always protect Islam and its holy places without showing any mercy to those who are tempted to endanger the peace and reputation of this country. Any attempt at its good name and stability will only recoil on its perpetrators, said the paper.

Al-Medina said "that God's sanctity is far beyond the approach of insolent and despoit people and His worshippers need not be afraid or sad, for the Creator has cut the throat of those tyrants who tried to perpetrate the evil."

The paper said that "God's justice was unquestionable, for He is capable of shattering (the power of) any traitor or despot."

Al-Riyadh devoted its editorial to exposing the Western media campaigns against Islam and its followers. It said they have been using every opportunity for cheap intrigues against Islam and try to outdo each other in fabricating news that are completely far from reality. In this context, it referred to a report of the Soviet news agency Tass (that the American forces have landed in Dhahran), and said the Saudi Ministry of Information has already issued a denial explaining the designs and objectives of such a fabrication.

The paper said it was not very strange for the Soviet Union to have fabricated such a report, since it was known for fishing in the muddy waters. "These trumpets may blow as they like, but its machinations are not going to

please anyone, especially as these parasites have now unmasked their faces," it added.

In appreciation of the Kingdom's efforts, *Al-Bilad* said the Kingdom has always stood up to the aspirations of its people and the Islamic world. It reaffirmed that the leadership and people of this country will continue to fulfil their obligation of protecting the Holy Harams, keeping them safe for every faithful who came there to seek pardon, peace and stability.

"Although history is replete with examples of such renegades and deviators, but right and faith in Almighty God have always triumphed over them," the paper said, adding that "the arrest of the renegade group by the security men was the biggest proof that the

army of righteousness will always remain victorious over the conspirators and their destructive devilish efforts."

Al-Nadwa said that "the crime was so big that it could not have entered the imagination of peoples anywhere in the world. The heretics have entitled themselves to full deterrent punishment under the Islamic law, for their desecration of the Sacred Place and the injury that their action has caused to the Muslim sentiments throughout the world."

"The condemnation of the crime by the Islamic governments and peoples in a reassuring proof that their religious bonds cannot be broken by misleading acts, nor can they be subdued by traitors and renegades," it added.

Never forget you're a heel: Auden and the New Yorker

By Nina King

Auden: *The Life of a Poet*, by W. H. Auden (Harcourt
Jovanovich, 336 pp., \$

YORK—In 1972 I made
a pilgrimage to the East Village to
H. Auden speak, fervently
hoping that he was, as I told
him, "our living poet." It was not a
very inspiring occasion. He
was rather than reading
poems and he seemed unwell,
grateful not to have mis-
taken opportunity when he died
or so later.

My self-conscious
pilgrimage because it sug-
gests that Auden's poetry
is many. Applying labels
"easiest living" is a silly way
to talk about artists. What was
the underlying belief
body of Auden's work is

home that did not affect him pro-
foundly. (He became a U.S. citi-
zen in 1946.) He flirted with
Communism in the '30s but never
joined the party; later he returned
to the Anglo-Catholicism of his
youth but there seems to have
been little agonized soul-
searching in his conversion nor did
it cause him to abandon his
homosexuality — or the occa-
sional heterosexual affairs. (One
wit suggested that "Wystan
doesn't love God; he's just
attracted to him.") He was always
able to make a reasonable living
— by teaching, lecturing, writing,
even working briefly for a film
company.

When he was 32, he found a
life-long companion in Chester
Kallman, though the relationship
left them both free to spend long
periods apart. He collaborated
with composers Benjamin Britten
and Igor Stravinsky on musical
works, with his friends Louis



An Iranian pelted in the U.S.

By Dave Montgomery

SAN ANTONIO, Texas —
Officially, Sayed Mojtaba Miri is
in Bexar County jail because he
allegedly violated Section 241 of
the Immigration and Naturaliza-
tion Act by working at a \$ 3-
an-hour job as a waiter in Austin.
If the charge sticks, the 22-
year-old Iranian student at the
University of Texas faces a swift
return home.

Miri was arrested over the
weekend to become one of, if not
the first Iranian student caught in
a massive deportation sweep
ordered by President Carter in
retaliation for the Iranian seizure
of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Although the official charge
against him constitutes what one
federal official describes as a "plain
vanilla" immigration-law
violation, the circumstances sur-
rounding his arrest and confine-
ment point to more serious con-
cerns, including an unconfirmed
allegation that he threatened Pres-
ident Carter.

"We feel that he's a security
threat," said Richard M. Casillas,
San Antonio district director of
the Immigration and Naturaliza-
tion Service.

He was arrested Sunday by two
INS officers, questioned for two
hours and placed in Travis County
jail. He was transferred Monday
to Bexar County jail in San
Antonio, where he remains in cus-
todial under a \$ 40,000 bond,
almost twice as high as the \$
25,000 bond that San Antonio
magistrates routinely assess in
first-offense murder cases.

"He happens to be an Iranian
student that we caught in our net,"
says Verne Jervis, public informa-
tion officer at INS headquarters in
Washington. "We are holding him
in custody and there are possibly
other charges pending against
him."

Although Jervis, Casillas and
other closed-mouthed INS offi-
cials refused to discuss any details
of the case including the place of
arrest and identities of the arrest-
ing officers a source close to the

investigation acknowledged that
an alleged threat against Carter
was a "matter" being pursued by
INS officers.

He said, however, that the
report is still unconfirmed.
"I really can't go into it," said
the officer. "We've got our
orders."

Miri's 20-year-old brother,
Muhammad, said the two officers
who arrested his brother
maintained the student had
"threatened to kill Carter."

The brother and other UT stu-
dents contended that Miri made
no such threat, describing him as a
studious "nice guy" who is "not
active in politics."

"I've never heard him say any-
thing bad about the United
States," said UT senior Dick Gill,
who frequently studied with Miri.

According to the INS, Miri
entered the United States Aug.
16, 1977, retaining his Iranian
citizenship to study at UT. He is
charged with violating an INS ban
that prohibits foreign students
from seeking employment by

working without authorization as
a waiter in Austin from May 18,
1979, until Nov. 11, 1979. The
complaint against him says he
drew \$ 3 an hour.

"A student is admissible in this
country solely for the purpose of
maintaining a course of study,"
says San Antonio INS Director
Casillas. "When they deviate from
that, they're out of status" with
the immigration law.

Casillas acknowledged that
other aspects of the case are under
investigation, but he refused to
discuss them, saying, "We're
working the case and don't want to
jeopardize it."

"I hope you will realize that the
lives of individuals are in
danger, and I don't want to add
any fuel to the fire."

The size of Miri's bond under-
scores the unusual nature of the
case. As the district director,
Casillas is authorized to order
deportation bonds of no higher
than \$ 15,000 and must seek spe-
cial permission from the regional
INS office in Dallas for bonds
exceeding that amount.

Casillas said he requested the \$
40,000 limit because Miri is
"likely to abscond."

In addition to iron bars, Miri
also was isolated by a wall of red
tape. A reporter and a visitor, fel-
low student Dick Gill, spent more
than three hours back and forth
Tuesday between Bexar County
jail and the INS office trying to get
permission to contact Miri.
Although the INS, after receiving
authorization from the regional
office, granted permission for Miri
to be interviewed, he refused.

The next legal step facing the
Iranian student, who is not yet
represented by a lawyer, will be a
hearing before a San Antonio
immigration judge. At the hear-
ing, INS authorities will move for
deportation, citing Miri's prohib-
ited student employment and
any other allegations.

If Miri fails to convince the
judge that he should remain in this
country, he will be placed on a
plane and sent back into the
country he left two years ago.
(DTH).

BOOKSHELF

ing remarkable, in its
mes idiosyncratic but
graceful blend of a collo-
quial and contemporary
with the discipline and
in of a great poetic tradi-

n this belief, my reaction to
Osborne's biography is
sly mixed. Rich in anec-
dote and quotations from
s works, it is free from the
ity that deadens many
biographies. But one of
igs that is missing from this
any attempt to come to
with Auden the poet as
d to Auden the eccentric
ality. There is almost no cri-
of individual poems or
of poetry and no attempt to
tand the development of
ist; in place of analysis we
erpts from the contempor-
views of each book. Though
lume is subtitled *The Life of*
we are left in the end with
elling that the poetry was a
e divorced from the shaggy,
witty man who produced

it kind of life was it? Not
uch like the romantic image
tortured poet's. Wystan
Auden's childhood in Bir-
am was happy, his school-
ee from the traumas usually
ed by the sensitive in the
world of English public
s. At 15, he lost his religious
nd discovered he wanted to
et; about the same time, he
vered and apparently
ed tranquilly his homosex-
Bizarrely dressed and a bit
oseur, a magisterial talker
fondness for playing hymns
piano, he was viewed as a
nt character at Oxford, a
that has always cherished
ve eccentricity.

23, he found critical success
his first regularly published
e of poems. Though some of
ter volumes produced more
ive reactions, it was in the
xt of an established reputa-
that could be clipped but
shattered.
came to New York to stay on
ve of World War II, engen-

dering considerable criticism at
MacNeice and Christopher Isher-
wood on travel books and plays.
Many of his friendships lasted a
lifetime.

In his later years he was an hon-
ored public figure, showered with
awards, but he never seems to
have lost his sense of humor. In
1945 he gave the graduating class
at Swarthmore these memorable
words of advice: "Never forget
you're a heel; read *The New*
Yorker."

All the while, Auden was writ-
ing, as Cyril Connolly once put it,
"prolifically, carelessly, and
exquisitely": occasional verse, bits
of pornographic doggerel, witty
squibs, and more than a few
poems that are enduring monu-
ments to the human mind and
spirit. Poems such as *In Memory*
of W. B. Yeats, September 1, 1939,
Musée des Beaux Arts, Forty Years
On, Lay Your Sleeping Head, My
Love.

Obviously there was more to
Auden than Osborne has been
able to discover or to convey, and
there are many unanswered ques-
tions in his narrative. We learn, for
example, that Auden daily used
Benzedrine to wake up and Sec-
onal to go to sleep from 1937 to
his death 36 years later, but the
implications of this are never
explored. On a less significant
level, I would like to have learned
what became of Erika Mann,
daughter of the novelist Thomas
Mann, whom Auden married in
1930 to enable her to get out of
Germany and with whom he
seems to have remained on cordial
terms until his death.

But if Osborne's portrait of
Auden is superficial, it is certainly
entertaining. For one thing, he
quotes frequently from the
innumerable memoirs of Auden's
talented friends and acquaint-
ances: Isherwood, C. Day Lewis,
Stephen Spender, John Betjeman,
A. L. Rowse, Robert Craft, Cyril
Connolly. Their remarks add
sparkle to his own rather pedes-
trian prose. In fact, until the last
chapter, the book reads like a very
skillful cut-and-paste job. (LAT)

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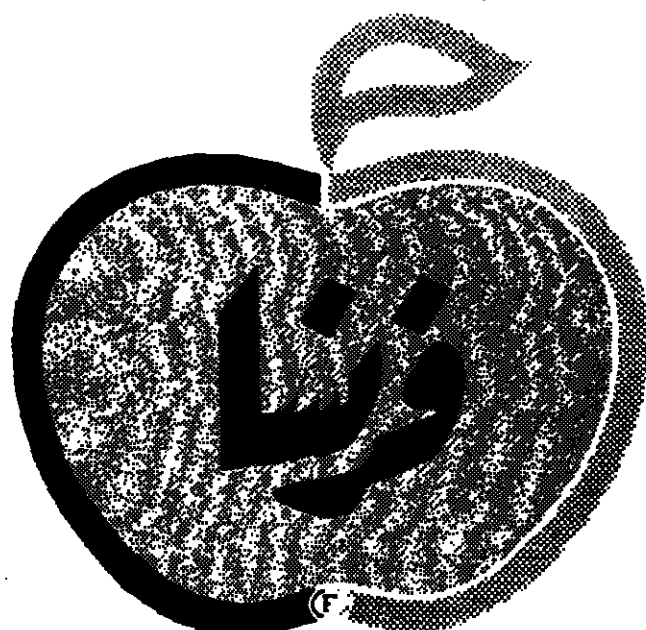


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Pravda hits U.S.

Gromyko fails in stopping NATO missile deployment

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned home Saturday night apparently empty-handed from important missions to West Germany and Spain.

He could not budge Bonn's leaders from their stand on the East-West missiles row and apparently failed to dissuade the Madrid government from joining NATO.

The veteran Soviet minister ended his two days of talks with West German leaders Friday by bluntly warning NATO that the stationing of new medium-range missiles in Europe would sharpen

confrontation in Europe.

But a Bonn government spokesman, summing up Gromyko's meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said, "The differing viewpoints were again clearly evident."

West Germany has indicated it is ready to station Pershing-2 rockets and cruise missiles on its territory according to a new NATO plan if some other alliance members also accept them.

The Soviet Union argues that the stationing of 600 new rockets which could hit Soviet territory would be against the spirit of detente and alter the balance of

forces in Europe.

In three days of talks earlier this week with Spanish leaders, Gromyko publicly urged Spain to maintain an independent foreign policy line and stay out of NATO.

But Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja later said that Spain intended to integrate itself fully into the Western world.

A Soviet commentator said Sunday American strategists were striving for nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and warned the West that Moscow would retaliate against any attempts to site the missiles.

The warning was delivered by the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* commenting on Gromyko's trips to Western Europe.

Pravda said NATO members had decided on a "false course" first to approve the new missiles and then to begin disarmament talks from a position of strength.

The NATO alliance meets next month to decide finally whether to site the missiles in Western Europe.

"Such an attempt by NATO to gain military superiority would place the USSR and other states in the Warsaw Pact before the inevitability of taking appropriate counter measures," *Pravda* said in its weekly international review.

Death toll reaches 40 after Colombia quake

BOGOTA, Nov. 25 (Agencies)

— An earthquake that has battered central Colombia has killed at least 40 people and injured 500.

A civil defense spokesman said Saturday the toll was likely to rise because rescue workers were still searching through the rubble of a five-story block of apartment that collapsed in Pereira, the capital of Risaralda Department (province).

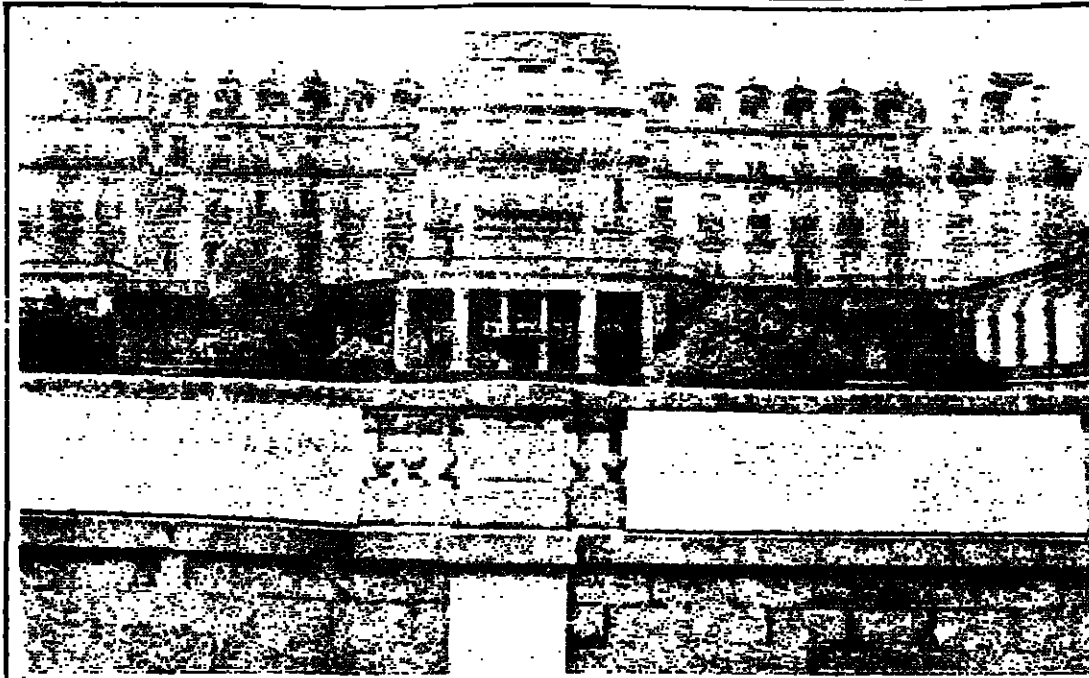
Risaralda, where at least 13 people died, was one of the

worst-hit regions.

Caldas and Quindio Departments in the central Andean chain, west and northwest of Bogota, also were badly hit.

The earthquake registered six degrees on the 12-point Mercalli scale, which measures a tremor by its effects.

The quake was felt in most of Colombia as well as in neighboring Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela.



'WILSON-PALAIS': What will be the destiny of the 'Wilson-Palais' in Geneva which is said to have been the beginning point of the 1919 League of Nations by the initiative of then U.S. President Woodrow Wilson? During the next two years Swiss ministries that now use the building will leave it. Geneva city officials are discussing its future but don't yet know what to do with it.

Chicago area probe starts

U.S. military facilities bombed

CHICAGO, Illinois Nov. 25 (AP) — While authorities were searching late Saturday for three persons in connection with weekend bombing at military facilities here, two news organizations received telephoned threats that there would be more explosions.

Police said they were circulating composite drawings of a man and two women of Latin origin in the

investigation of bombings late Friday and early Saturday at two military recruiting offices and at a naval armory.

In the meantime, the *Chicago Tribune* and television station WLS-TV reported receiving bomb warnings from a man who said he represented an Iranian group.

The caller, claiming to be a member of the Iranian student

organization, said the bombs would explode within the next 36 hours near the downtown area, said Clarence Page, an assistant city editor for the *Chicago Tribune*.

Authorities said the television station received a similar call minutes earlier.

William Christman, a WLS desk assistant, quoted the caller as saying "bombs are gonna go off within 24 or 36 hours."

Police investigators were trying to determine what kind of explosive devices were used.

There were no injuries and damage was slight in the series of explosions.

Page said the caller was similar to one the newspaper reported after the Nov. 15 Chicago-to-Washington Airlines jet said, the Iranian student.

There is a student organization, but it is not involved in the explosion, which occurred in a mail pouch on the plane.

He said the caller had a Middle Eastern accent and claimed responsibility for one of three bombs.

Sihanouk proposes international meeting on Cambodia future

PARIS, Nov. 25 (R) — Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk Sunday called for an international Geneva-type conference to put an end to the fighting which has raged in his country for over a decade.

But the prince, who arrived in Paris from Peking, said that only military pressure would push Vietnam and the Soviet Union to the conference table and he appealed for arms supplies for Khmer nationalist guerrillas.

The former head of state spoke to reporters at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport where hundreds of his compatriots in exile turned out to welcome him.

The prince said he would base himself in Paris for the next three months while making visits throughout Western Europe.

Though denying that he was a "candidate for national leadership," he made clear that one of the main aims of his tour was to rally support around himself for a neutralist force that would challenge Cambodian administrations supported respectively by the Soviet Union and China.

"The best solution... which would perhaps permit the re-birth of an independent and neutral

Cambodia would be an international conference of the type in Geneva in 1954," he said.

"I believe that France and powers will support the there are chances that such a conference can be called.

"But such a conference take place in the immediate because the countries who the keys to war and peace region are very much opposed such a meeting," he said.

"Vietnam refuses to n and cares little about the appearance of the Khmer whose best lands Hanoi is distributing to its own nat Sihanouk said.

"I ask all foreign pow have expressed their sym for a free Cambodia to gra ary aid to all Khmer na combatants. It is the only make Vietnam let go of Ca since the only language t names understand is force," he said.

He called on the West that medical aid and foo sent to Cambodia be di there directly by West organizations.

Greenpeace starts battle to save animals in danger

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Nov. 25 (AP) — The International Greenpeace Council has approved a worldwide environmental campaign for next year, with nuclear wastes, killing of whales and seals and the harvesting of herring roe as its chief targets.

The council was formed this fall after a bitter dispute among several groups over the use of funds and the trademark "greenpeace" was resolved.

Pat Moore, Greenpeace Canada director, Friday predicted a successful year for Greenpeace.

He returned last week from Amsterdam after attending the first meeting of the council, which represents Greenpeace groups from Australia, Canada,

Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. Among the campaign approved by the council is:

— Increased lobbying: transportation and dump nuclear wastes on land and sea.

The organization also is a two-year moratorium on U.S. government on the kill bowhead whales by Eskimos.

— Opposition to the bar hearing roe, which is sold in Japan, off the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Also in British Columbia, environmentalists will call for block trophy hunting of big in provincial parks.

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Defoliant used in Vietnam may have hit U.S. troops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP) — Tens of thousands of American servicemen in Vietnam were in or extremely close to areas in which they could have been exposed to the toxic herbicide agent orange. U.S. government investigators have said.

But they said they "could not document whether ground troops were actually exposed or the degree of exposure." Neither did they attempt to evaluate the long-term health effects of such exposure.

Agent orange, which was used in Vietnam from 1965 to early 1971 as a defoliant, contains dioxin, a highly toxic chemical suspected of causing cancer, genetic damage, impotency and other illnesses.

The Veterans Administration has received hundreds of claims from Vietnam veterans who contend their health has been harmed by exposure to the chemical. A number of veterans also have filed suits against the manufacturer of the defoliant.

The Defense Department has claimed that widespread exposure of troops to agent orange was unlikely and that, in any case, a definitive link between exposure and long-term health problems has not been established.

The report said that Richard Danzig, a deputy assistant secretary of defense, told the General Accounting Office last July that exposure to the defoliant "was very unlikely" since troops did not enter a sprayed area until defoliation was complete — approximately six weeks.

But the GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, said in examining Pentagon files it found "a large number of marines in the I Corps section... were in or close to areas sprayed with herbicide orange on both the day of the spraying and within four weeks afterward."

The investigators examined Pentagon computer tapes showing troop positions in the northern "I Corps" section of Vietnam and compared them with the dates and locations of spraying missions.

Their studies covered 20 per cent of the spraying missions from 1966 to 1969.

The GAO estimated that during the three years a total of 5,900 marines at various times were headquartered within 600 yards of a sprayed area on the day of a spraying mission and another 16,100 marines were stationed that close to a sprayed area within

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Anthony Blunt, at his first public appearance since the disclosure of his role as a spy for the Soviets. He held a press conference at The Times on Nov. 20 to explain why he betrayed his country.

An unmasked Russian spy

Anthony Blunt admitted in 1964 that he was the "fourth man" in the Soviet spy ring that included Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and Kim Philby. In return for his admission, he was allowed to keep his position at Buckingham Palace and was granted immunity from prosecution. After the publication of Andrew Boyle's *The Climate of Treason*, Prime Minister Thatcher revealed the truth to the House of Commons. Blunt has been sacked from the Palace and has been stripped of his knighthood and his fellowship at Cambridge.



The man who brought events to a head is former BBC executive Andrew Boyle whose book, *The Climate of Treason*, gives a series of clues to the identity of the "fourth man."



Editor Michael Rubinstein, the famous libel lawyer, has been acting as the intermediary between Blunt, client, and the press.



Blunt at his press conference

Businessmen meet

Joint Arab-U.S. firm for investment formed

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON Nov. 25 — The unveiling of a new Arab investment company, a "midwife" to facilitate business ventures between the U.S. and the Arab world — was the highlight of recent roundtable discussions between U.S. and Arab businessmen.

The new company, the Arab General Investment Company (AGIC), according to its founders, is being set up to "facilitate investment and technology transfer to Arab-owned or joint venture companies in the Middle East."

In announcing the formation of the company, Dr. Burhan Dajani, secretary general of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the founder of AGIC, said the new organization will have an initial capital of \$175 million.

AGIC has been especially designed to handle the financing of medium-sized projects in the private sector, Dajani noted, pointing out that the majority of large-scale projects are usually reserved for the government sector.

No limit has been set on the size or equity of projects, and the initial capital figure of \$175 million is open-ended and can be changed by AGIC's board of governors, the Arab business leader explained.

While initial capital has been provided by Sheikh Rashid bin Said Al-Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, and other Arab investors, foreign capital, including American funds, is welcome, Dajani told the American business leaders attending the conference.

In further explaining AGIC, Dajani expects that the company, which is being established as a profit-making institution, will begin operating early next year. Its first goal will be identifying relevant projects to the Arab world.

Dajani emphasized that AGIC will not exclude Egypt.

Dajani opened his remarks at the conference by condemning U.S. policy in the Middle East and called the U.S. trade posture in the region "one-sided."

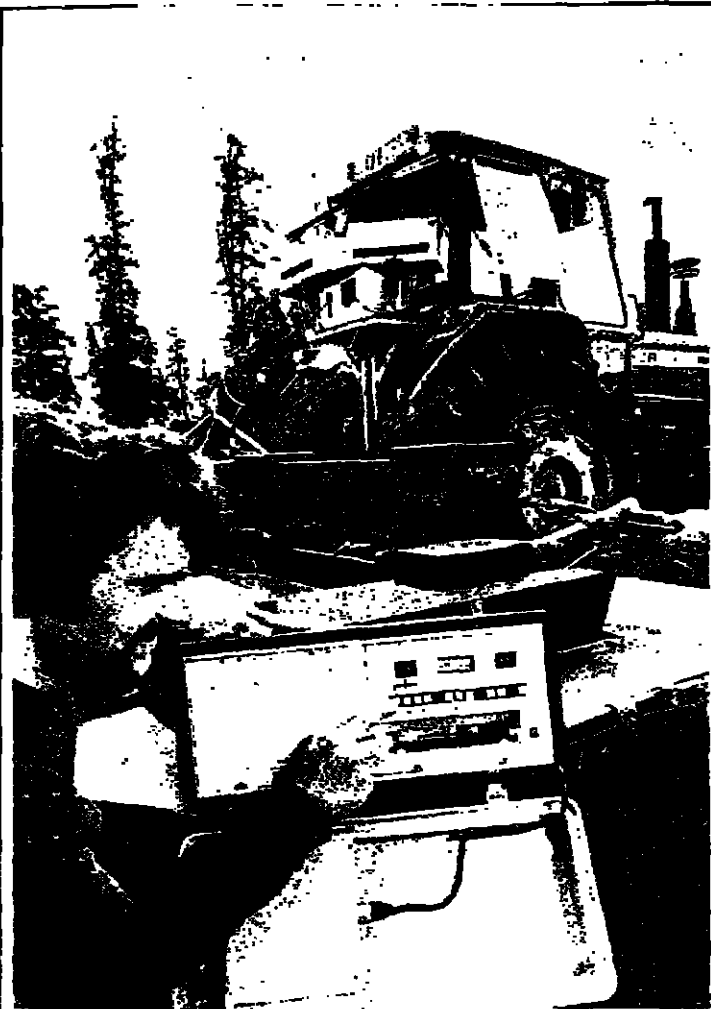
Although trade between the U.S. and the Arab world this year will total some \$25 billion (roughly seven per cent of all U.S. trade), "the U.S. continues to take the Arabs for granted."

He noted that the Arab world continues to produce more oil than necessary — primarily to stabilize the world economic order.

Arab businessmen, according to Dajani, see technology transfer as a means of restoring balance to the U.S. Arab partnership. AGIC will be one mechanism to assist in this transfer, he commented.

Prior to the luncheon meeting, Dajani and other members of the Arab delegation met privately with U.S. Senate majority leader Robert Byrd and later with Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs Anthony M. Solomon.

At the meeting with Solomon, Dajani told the Treasury official that "we (the Arabs) are not interested in industrialization but 'technologization' to enable us to design and develop our own plants and facilities."



DATA LOGGER: This compact and portable data logger, the M1400, can scan a variety of information at speeds ranging from 50 scans per second to 16 scans per day. Developed in Britain, it can be used to measure the stress on vital aerospace components and simple operations like weather station recording.

Gasohol seen cutting U.S. oil bill by \$15b

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A prominent U.S. economist says the United States could slash its OPEC crude oil consumption by up to 30 per cent simply by making use of petroleum product now being flared off in great quantities by American oil refineries — ethylene.

By a simple chemical process, ethylene can be converted into ethanol, or alcohol, and then mixed with gasoline, producing "gasohol" blend that could knock almost \$15 billion off America's annual oil import bill, according to economist Eliot Janeway.

Writing in the latest issue of *Atlantic Monthly* magazine, Janeway said the high-octane rating of industrial alcohol would enable refineries to use less crude oil in the gasoline refining process.

Industrial alcohol, he said, could be produced for less than half the cost of the agricultural alcohol now being used to make gasohol in some of the Midwest states.

While several major oil companies — Amoco and Phillips — have sought and won government permission to buy corn-fermented alcohol to use in the production of gasohol, no oil company has considered using the raw material now being burned off at their own refineries, Janeway said.

He quoted a Stanford Research Institute study that reported the oil industry was still flaring off ethylene at a rate of 10 billion pounds per year.

"The 2.5 billion gallons of alcohol gone with the wind as a result of the oil industry's addiction to waste in its refineries could contribute more than half the alcohol we need to close the gasoline gap," Janeway said.

Following are excerpts from the article:

If gasohol becomes the boon it could and should become, little credit will go to the Administration or to the oil industry. Big oil's hostility to the use of alcohol as a fuel additive goes back to the turn of the century, and took on overpowering strength when, in the 1930s, a brilliant chemist named William Jay Hale, with the strong backing of Henry Ford, built great momentum behind a campaign to bolster the farm economy and provide an alternative source of fuel by intensive production of alcohol for mixing with gasoline. Rather than join in the movement and profit from it, big oil fought successfully against it, leaving Hale to conclude, "We are the

boobs of the world."

In our time, Carter's Administration, brought into power by an anti-establishment campaign, has joined with the oil companies and with the farm college economists, the most reactionary element among the economic fraternity, in denigrating gasohol. Nevertheless, gasohol has managed to bludgeon its way back into the picture, courtesy of the Corn Belt states and the pressure brought to bear in Congress by the farm lobby. Over White House resistance, farm and sugar state senators forced on the Administration a four-cents-a-gallon exemption on the federal excise tax on alcohol produced from agricultural products. This cut was not enough to make gasohol competitive in price with unleaded gasoline until Governor Robert Ray stepped in with an additional eight-cents-a-gallon exemption on Iowa's excise tax, thus enabling gasohol to sell at premium gas within pennies of the price of gasoline in Iowa. Since then, Gov-

ernor Otis R. Bowen of Indiana has followed suit. Gasohol production quickly expanded (to a capacity of over 60 million gallons a year by the end of the summer) and began trickling into markets as far from the Corn Belt as Connecticut and Massachusetts. Even in Idaho, Senator Frank Church is pitching his defensive re-election campaign on a promise to deliver gasohol.

Iowa was spared the trauma of gas lines and could ignore the demagoguery that depicts the gas pinch as welcome. Moreover, Governor Ray by his action extended to the excise tax area the principle, demonstrated by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, that lower income tax rates begin by stimulating the economy and end by netting the Treasury higher revenues. Meanwhile Governor Ray has introduced an element of realism into the folklore surrounding the so-called price mechanism. The prices paid by the public at retail are the prices of goods plus the tax markup. While President

Carter has parroted the Wall Street Journal's fine theory that higher prices will ration gasoline consumption (though this year's run-up has clearly failed to do so), Ray and Congress have demonstrated that politicians can make excise taxes every bit as flexible as prices are supposed to be.

In the Corn Belt, the two major oil companies with the largest domestic reserves, Amoco and Phillips, have decided to "join the enemy"; they have won permission from the Department of Energy to buy corn-fermented alcohol to mix with their own unleaded production for marketing as gasohol. Two of the largest international oil companies, Gulf and Texaco, are following suit. But a bigger breakthrough is yet to come. The oil and petrochemical companies could produce more and cheaper alcohol for blending into gasohol by refining alcohol in their own facilities — certainly, they were given the same a break that the farmers have won for their product.

Khaled Est. for Trading

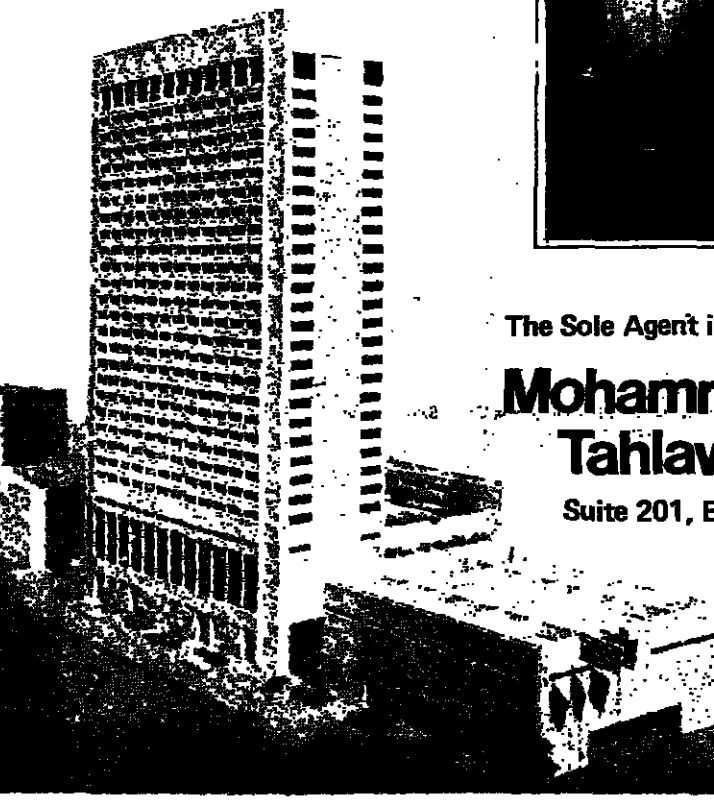
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Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.375	3.375
Pound Sterling	7.32	7.42	7.38
Deutsche Mark (100)	191.00	192.50	192.50
Swiss F (100)	205.00	206.50	206.50
French F (100)	82.00	82.25	82.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	41.30
Lebanese Lira (100)		99.00	98.50
Syrian Lira (100)		78.25	86.90
Egyptian Pound		4.60	4.62
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.15	12.13
Jordanian Dinar		11.25	11.25
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.50	89.70
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	90.80
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.94
Iranian Riyal (100)		28.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.25	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		81.00	86.60
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.10
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.35
Gold kg.		43,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		5,020.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.50	—	14.50
Canadian Dollar	2.86	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	171.00	172.50	172.50
Spanish Peso		51.50	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		80.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.00
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Cabot St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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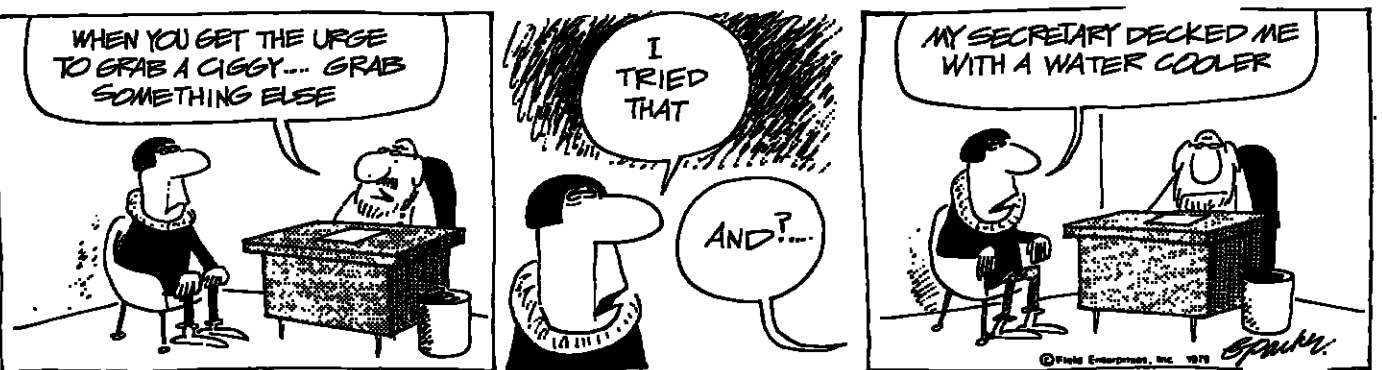
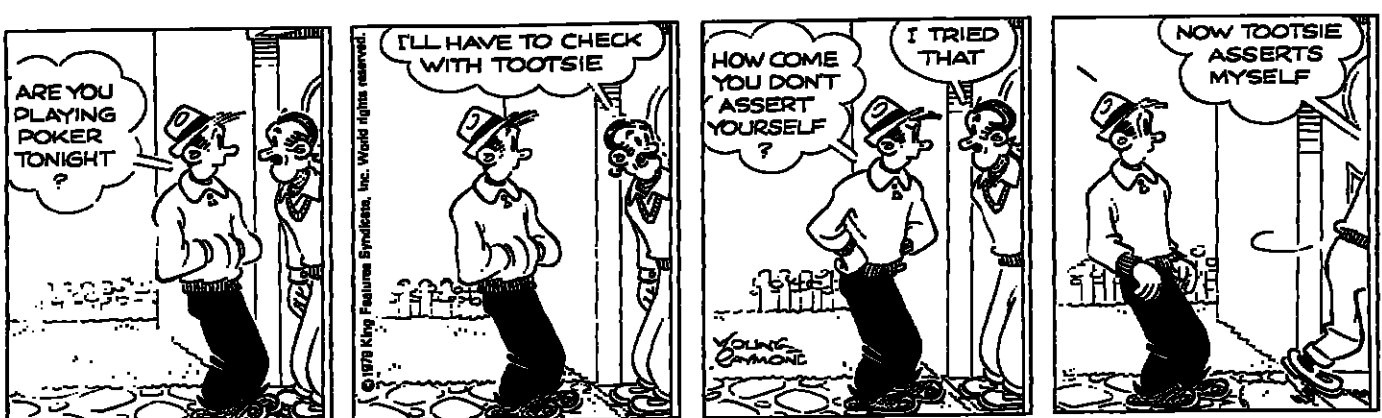
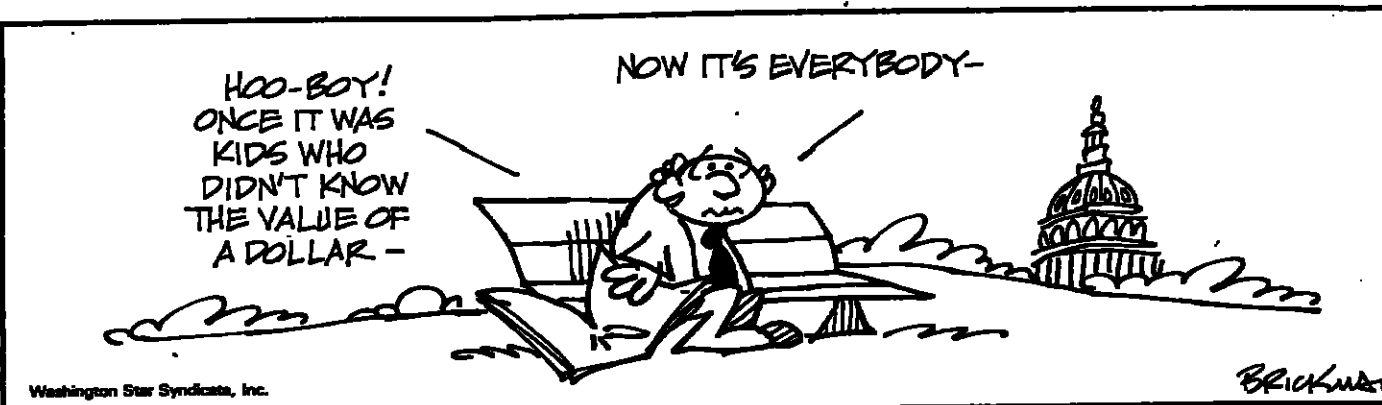
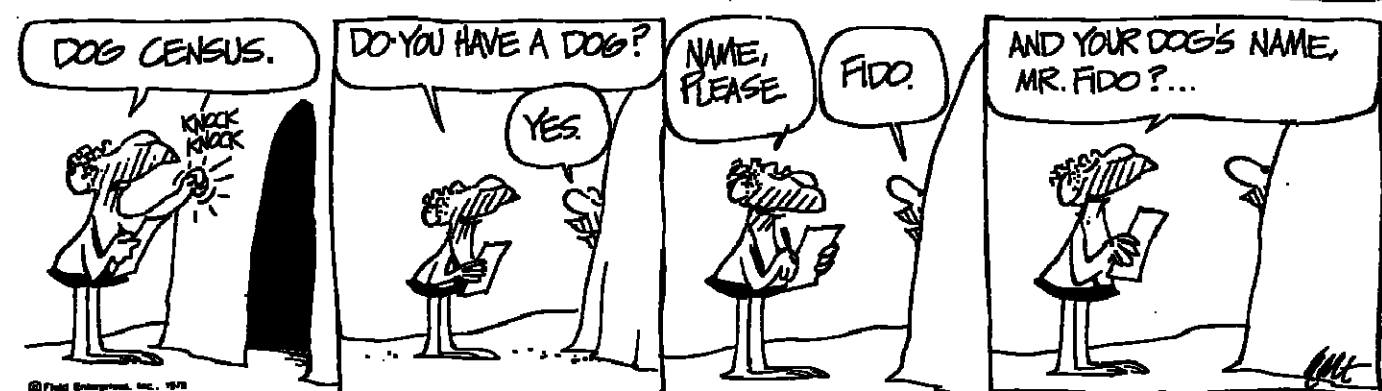
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



Rags—Believe It or Not



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Opposite
6 To this point
11 Marketplace for Xerophon
12 Place for high C's
13 More au courant
14 Appears
15 Football holder
16 Rite words
18 Charlie
19 Get A-I treatment
21 - Sebastian, Spain
22 Jane of song
24 Map giant
26 Made an arrest
27 Jimmy Cagney slang
28 Arab land
29 Snack for Cheta
30 Prefix for type of metric
31 Detail
32 - Christiana
33 Grief
34 Subside
37 No penance

DOWN
2 Today's inn
3 Engender
4 Postpone
5 Gasp
6 Type of molding
7 Eat humble pie
8 "Butterflies" - Free
9 New Jersey river
10 Kind of acid
11 French river
12 Monk's title
13 Heat source
14 Literary bits
15 Serviced
16 Burn food needs
17 Coy spot
18 Kind of acid
19 French river
20 Endure
21 South African
22 Primate
23 Native of Yerevan
24 Demolish
25 var.
26 Dourday
27 Feature
28 A lovely Tuesday
29 Endure
30 South African
31 Serviced
32 Burn food needs
33 Primate

Yesterday's Answer
9 Native of Yerevan
10 Demolish
25 var.
26 Dourday
27 Feature
28 A lovely Tuesday
29 Endure
30 South African
31 Serviced
32 Burn food needs
33 Primate

THE BIDDING:
East dealer.
East-West vulnerable.
NORTH
♠ A 8
♥ Q 9 7 2
♦ Q
♣ K Q J 9 3
WEST
♥ Q 7 5
♦ A 3
♠ K 6 5 2
♣ 8 7 6 4
EAST
♠ J 10 9 3
♥ A 8
♦ A J 9 7 3
♣ A 5
SOUTH
♠ K 6 2
♥ K J 10 8 5
♦ 10 8 4
♣ 10 2

Opening lead - two of diamonds.

The time element is a big factor in the outcome of many deals. A declarer sometimes achieves a position where he has all the tricks he needs to make the contract, and yet goes down because the defenders beat him to the punch and cash their own tricks first. It is both interesting and instructive to note that defense can be against time if West has a lead to a spade or a heart instead of a diamond. In case, the defenders finish one jump ahead declarer.

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

The All-Important Time Factor

East dealer.
East-West vulnerable.
NORTH
♠ A 8
♥ Q 9 7 2
♦ Q
♣ K Q J 9 3
WEST
♥ Q 7 5
♦ A 3
♠ K 6 5 2
♣ 8 7 6 4
EAST
♠ J 10 9 3
♥ A 8
♦ A J 9 7 3
♣ A 5
SOUTH
♠ K 6 2
♥ K J 10 8 5
♦ 10 8 4
♣ 10 2

Opening lead - two of diamonds.

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Al-Madoun Pharmacy	Medina Road	675447
MECCA		
Faruk Khugir Drug Store	Al-Ghazzah	45842
Ibrahim Drug Store	Ajjad	25036
RIYADH		
Al-Mutanabbi Pharmacy	Jarir St., Malaz	
Al-Ikhlis Drug Store	Shumail St.	
Khugir Drug Store	Al-Margab St.	
DAMMAM		
Al-Haramain Drug Store	King's St.	22920
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Jadrah Pharmacy	Al-Thqba	

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:21	6:45	12:15	3:23	5:41	7:11
Medina	5:28	6:49	12:16	3:19	5:37	7:07
Nejd	4:53	6:18	11:43	2:46	5:04	6:34

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Kids World No. 56
5:28 Grizzly Adams	The Spoilers
Safety Film	Sewing Machine
6:17 B B S	It's my Body, It's my Life
7:07 Survival	Fathers of the Forest
7:32 Secret War	To see for 100 miles
8:25 Persuaders	Man in the Middle
8:13 Against the Wind	The Tree of Liberty

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	VOC Magazine
8:30 Date Line	Reports: Actualities
9:00 News Summary	Opinion: Analyses
9:30 Music USA	Special English: News
10:00 News Roundup	Special English: (Jazz)
10:15 Opening: Analyses	11:00 Special English: News
	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
	12:00 News newsmakers' voices
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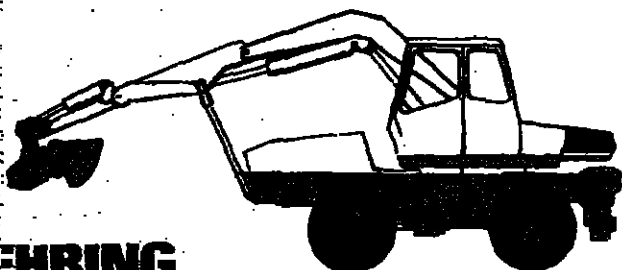
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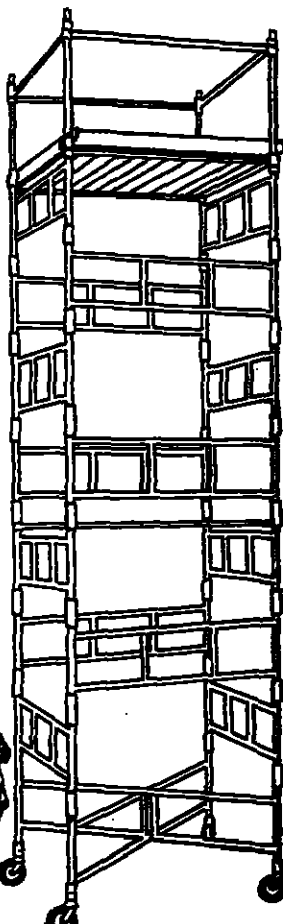
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PAGE 14

International

Mugabe, Nkomo attack Carrington

Patriotic Front to ignore ceasefire deadline

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 25 (AP) — Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo said Sunday they will not respond to a cease-fire ultimatum presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

Carrington last week set Monday as a deadline for Mugabe and Nkomo to give a "yes" or "no" to Britain's proposals for a cease-fire to end the seven-year-old war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Nkomo told a news conference at Tanzania's State House after meeting with the Presidents of "frontline" African states supporting the Front, "we're not going to say yes or no to anything."

"That's not our position. Our position is to negotiate. If Carrington wants to walk out of Lancaster House (where the conference is being held), let him walk out."

The Front leaders flew here from London Saturday and talked until late night with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Mozambique President Samora Machel.

Mugabe told the news conference that he

and Nkomo had requested a meeting with the Frontline presidents to tell them "there's a crisis brewing, a crisis caused by Lord Carrington in his insistence on a yes or no reply by tomorrow."

The Front leaders said they have the "full backing" on the "frontline" African states for their position.

After the news conference, Mugabe and Nkomo boarded a flight for London. They said they will be at the conference table Monday.

The Front has made its own cease-fire proposals which differ sharply from the British plan and Mugabe and Nkomo said negotiations must be held to reconcile the two positions.

Asked about British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's remark Friday that a Zimbabwe Rhodesian settlement must be agreed on in the next few days, Mugabe said:

"The cease-fire is a crucial matter as Mrs. Thatcher says, but it's crucial for us also and if there's to be agreement, it must be reached by both sides and not just one side."

The Front leaders said they wanted the Dar-Es-Salaam meeting with the Frontline states because a cease-fire will involve those states.

Nkomo said that the British cease-fire plan calls for three frontline states — Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana — to stop the flow of guerrillas and supplies across their borders, but says nothing about the South African-Zimbabwe Rhodesian border.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, whose country has been hit by Zimbabwe Rhodesian attacks, sent a message saying he could not leave Lusaka to attend the summit.

In Lusaka, Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chakulya Saturday welcomed the U.N. Security Council's condemnation of Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids on Zambia as a slap at Britain.

In an interview with the official Zambia News Agency (ZANA), Chakulya indicated that he regarded the United Nations resolution which called on "those responsible" to

compensate Zambia for the loss of life and property caused by the raids as referring directly to Britain.

"The situation in Rhodesia was created by Britain and Britain alone should be condemned for all the atrocities being committed by the rebel regime inside and outside the colony," he told ZANA.

The foreign minister also attacked British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, calling him an "arch-Fascist" and describing him as a stumbling block to progress at the Lancaster House peace talks.

"Lord Carrington wanted to go down in history as a man who brought peace to Rhodesia by giving power to the 'Muzorewa Puppet Clique' and leaving the Patriotic Front in the cold," he said.

The tone of the minister's remarks indicated that the five-day-old spate of anti-British speeches and demonstrations here is continuing, despite the departure Friday for consultations of British High Commissioner Sir Leonard Allinson, the butt of much of the Zambian leaders' hostility.

From page one

which had violated the sanctity of the mosque. Those arrested were taken to prison, and officials began their interrogation.

A number of princes and senior commanders visited the mosque Saturday night after it was cleared, and began overseeing clean-up work resulting from the attack so that worshippers could again pray inside.

Portions of the mosque in which electricity had been cut during the assault by the Islamic deviants were lit by spotlight, and crews began the task of erasing any sign of the attack.

The attack on the mosque began after morning prayers on Tuesday.

Members of the renegade group violated the sanctity of the mosque, took a religious leader hostage and urged that their leader — whom they called "the expected Mahdi" — be recognized as such.

They shot their guns over the heads of the tens of thousands of Muslims praying inside, and closed all the gates to the mosque, trapping most of the worshippers — including a large number of pilgrims — inside.

Later, many of those trapped inside managed to escape.

Security forces were quickly alerted, and surrounded the mosque in numbers large enough to quell the attack as it was still getting started.

But because of the presence of the worshippers inside and out of respect to the sanctity of the Holy Mosque, the troops held off on taking strong action.

In order to safeguard the lives of the wor-

shippers, they maintained the siege outside, hoping also to avoid any damage to the mosque.

The siege went into a second and third day, with the renegades inside firing on anyone they saw moving in their direction. Meanwhile, government helicopters circled overhead, keeping watch on the movements of those inside.

On the third day of the siege, security forces penetrated the Al-Safa and Al-Marwa areas of the mosque and occupied those two

areas as well as some of the minarets.

From there it was a process of tightening their grip slowly around the group of renegades, extending their control over areas of the mosque bit by bit.

The renegades took refuge in the second floor and in the basement of the mosque, and it was apparent that the group had begun to collapse.

Princes and senior commanders who supervised the operation to clear the mosque

command of God and His Messenger, peace be upon him, as also the consensus of the nation (Ummah).

"As such, the authorities sought the provisions for combating the evil of those men. The legal opinion was therefore issued that the authority must put an end to their mischief by taking all the measures even if it led to fighting to crush their evil."

"God has said, 'Do not fight them near the Holy Mosque until they fight you in there. If they fight you, then you must kill them for this is the punishment of the nonbelievers.'"

Although this verse had been revealed in connection with the infidels, its connotations include them and also others who acted like them. The ulama, therefore, unanimously agree that fighting inside the Haram has become permissible. The Messenger of God, peace be upon him, had also said that anyone

Leaders

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trying to sow dissension amongst you, you must behead him, whoever he may be.

"The provision is therefore applicable on the so-called Mehdi and others since this gang attempted to create dissension among the Muslims and to revolt against their Imam. This gang has become subject to this and other similar provisions of the Islamic law."

"May God help the authorities to whom we pay our gratitude for their efforts in putting an end to this trouble. We ask God to glorify Islam through them and to grant them success in their work for the welfare of the believers and the country. Allah is the all-Hearing, the all-Responding. May Allah bless our Prophet Muhammad, his kinsmen and companions."

Sheikh Abdullah ibn Humaid
Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz
Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Nasser ibn Rashid

said all along they wanted to use only the minimum force necessary to clear the mosque.

By Saturday, the operation against the renegades had gone so well that it was apparent they only had one alternative left: to surrender under the continuing pressure of security forces tightening the vise around them from all directions.

Thus, the renegades were arrested, and the crime they had committed against the Holy Haram came to an end.

Sheikh Abdullah ibn Abdullah ibn Aqil
Sheikh Rashid ibn Saleh ibn Khunin
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Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Rabia
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World speed record set in U.S.

ROGERS LAKE, California, Nov. 25 (R) — A Hollywood stunt man has driven his blazing red rocket vehicle at 602 miles per hour in an attempt to become the first man to beat the sound barrier on land.

Stan Barrett, 36, may try again Sunday or Monday to break the barrier by reaching about 750 miles per hour the organizers said.

His vehicle is basically a needle-nosed rocket and cockpit mounted on two wheels at the rear and one at the front.

Barrett said after Saturday's test run on the dry bed of Rogers Lake at a U.S. air base here: "Every little surface bump seems to magnify the faster you go. But there were no problems with the rocket."

Wanted to fly to Iran

Police subdue Texas hijack suspect

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 25 (AP) — Armed police officers boarded a grounded American Airlines jet Saturday and subdued a hijacker about 2 1/2 hours after he commandeered the plane with 71 people aboard at El Paso International Airport.

The hijacker, armed with a knife and possibly with dynamite, was holding 20 passengers hostage at the time, demanding to be taken to Iran, the FBI said.

The 18-year-old suspect, who was reportedly from Massachusetts, was taken into custody after policemen boarded the jet.

No shots were fired and no injuries were reported.

Earlier, the hijacker had allowed all women and children to leave the Boeing 727 jet shortly after it landed at the airport, said John Raymond, an airline spokesman in Dallas.

But "about 20" male passengers were forced to stay on the plane, said FBI special agent Roger Terrazas.

Terrazas said the hijacker told the plane's captain that he wanted to go to Iran. The jet, en route from San Antonio to Los Angeles with 64 passengers and a crew of seven, was taxiing to an airport gate when the takeover occurred, he said.

Raymond said he was told the man was armed with a knife. Radio transmissions from the cockpit of the jet indicated the

India-Pakistan

Rain causes Test play halt

BANGALORE, India, Nov. 25 (R) — Rain cut play to 42 minutes on the fourth day of the first cricket Test between India and Pakistan here Sunday, ending any prospect there might have been of the match ending in a definite result.

With one day to go, India is 286 for four in its first innings in reply to Pakistan's 431 for nine declared.

Rain delayed the start Sunday by 25 minutes and a further downpour before lunch brought play to an end for the day.

The only batsman dismissed after India had resumed at the overnight 261 for three was Gundappa Viswanath, who added only one run to the 72 he made Saturday. Nibbling at an innocent-looking delivery from medium-fast bowler Eht Shammuddin he edged a catch to wicket-keeper Wasim Bari.

Viswanath and Yashpal Sharma, 56 not out, put on 102 for the fourth wicket. Sharma, who got 38 of his runs Saturday, reached his half-century in 141 minutes and hit seven fours.

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